B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—B. G. HORNIMAN.

VOL XIV NO. 24 BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1926 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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For details appiy for a Copy of Rules to

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI.

Secretary and Treasurer.

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(Incorporated in U.S.A.)

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P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
30 Jan.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,560
31 ,,	CHINA † ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £56,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
29th Jan.	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
8th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
22nd Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
25th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926			
31st Jan.	KIDDERPORE*.	China & Japan.	
31st ,,	NIRPURA* ..	China & Japan.	
2nd Feb,	NALGORA* ..	China & Japan.	
5th ,,	MASULA* ..	China & Japan.	
16th Feb.	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.	
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.	
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.	

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF. TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
29th Jan.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
30th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
1st Feb,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
3rd ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.
3rd ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Toyooka Maru ..	J. Tsuji	7094	15 Jan	29 Jan
Liverpool Maru ..	K. Chiba ..	5864	21 ,,	31 ,,
Tottori Maru ..	G. Masuda	5973	22 ,,	5 Feb.
*Tamba Maru ..	J. Fujisawa	5845	29 ,,	10 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	Z. Hirai	5374	12 Feb.	24 ,,
xHakata Maru ..	G. Matsushita	5970	16 ,,	20 ,,
*Wakasa Maru ..	K. Teramoto	6070	28 ,,	14 ,,
Tokushima Maru ..	S. Kuba, ..	6976	7 March	21st ..

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—

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Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Kurohime Maru ..	L. Yamanaka	4,600	28 Dec.	18 Jan.
Honolulu Maru ..	G. Fujita	5,751	11 Jan.	24 ,,
* Indo Maru ..	S. Takata	5,001	25 ,,	27 Jan.
*Borneo Maru ..	T. Motoshige	5,864	29 ,,	31 Jan.
Portsaid Maru ..	....	5,859	27 ,,	12 Feb.
Hamburg Maru ..	K. Orihara	5,220	22 Feb.	22 ,,
Heimei Maru ..	....	4,364	12 ,,	2 Mar.

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager.

'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box. No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.

DO YOU KNOW OF

A very useful book which is steadily stealing into every Indian household and abroad? It is "KAM SHASTRA"—a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity. If you have not yet perused its useful pages, get a copy. A Post Card will bring it to your home.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22897.

SEE OUR STAND

SHOWING CONCRETE BLOCKS, VASES, TILES, Etc. Etc.

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KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

AT THE

VISWA BHARAT LAXMI EXHIBITION.

OLD COTTON GREEN, COLABA.

WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO SEE YOU.

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AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & CO.

LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY

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ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND

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NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE

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WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

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WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG. YOU ARE NO LOSER

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For all Particulars and forms apply to:

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Bombay Branch,

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AGENTS WANTED

ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years' increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

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Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

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The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Roof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL

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Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over .. .. Rs. 3,25,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. .. Rs. 4,25,000

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars apply to:—

Messrs. ADHIKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opposite Telegraph Office, Residency Road, Hyderabad, (DECCAN.)

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar, Street CALCUTTA.

S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi, Nagpur *Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar.*

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AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment; etc. also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROP. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD BOMBAY

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—YOUTHS to learn Typewriting FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
A R2544

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Employment. Apply with one anna stamp EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ambala.
A R2417

WANTED—Competent SHORTHAND TYPISTS. Apply sharp Messrs. LALA & Co., Solicitors, above Eastern Bank, Fort.
A R2552

WEAVING MASTER WANTED for large Cotton Mill in Northern India Must be fully qualified and capable of designing and controlling weaving preparatory and weaving. 1,200 Looms. Free unfurnished accommodation. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating age, training, experience, salary expected and copies of testimonials to Box No. 1198, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24898

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE POSITION with Independent State, or big Zemindar. Eight years' experience of Estate Management with English Company in India. Intimate knowledge of Law, Land Settlement and Accounts. Can speak Urdu and Bengalee fluently. Proficient in all out-door sports, especially riding and shooting. English public school education, good family and position, highest references. Box No. 1151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2387

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—To Hindus only—FLATS in Dabholkar Blocks, Hughes Road, Chowpatty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Chowpatty Road.
C R2530

TO BE LET—Strong and well built GODOWNS in our Works Compound near Jetha Street, Lamington Road north, at reduced rent. Apply N. POWELL & CO., Lamington Road, Bombay No. 4.
C24900

TO BE LET.—At Chembur Garden Suburb. An exceptionally fine English-type BUNGALOW, about five minutes' Motor run from Chembur Garden Suburb Railway Station whence Bombay is reached in 37 minutes. Four bed-rooms, two reception rooms, wide verandahs, English bath-room, nice lawn, Motor garage and servants' quarters An ideal home. Rent moderate. Apply to the LAND MANAGER. Development Directorate, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
C 24841

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—BLOCKS of 6 and 3 Rooms for Hindoos. Immediate Entry. Apply DIAS LODGE, Grant Road, Cross Lane.
C R2547

TO BE LET—One New Commodious Godown located at Parsi Statue for storing either Mill Stores Supplies or Motor Garages or any use. Apply NARANDAS GOCULDAS, Post Box 359, Bombay.
C R2553

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—One PLATING MACHINE, 60 inches, new or second-hand. Apply with full particulars and price to Box No. 1203, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R24923

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Second-hand CLOTH FOLDING MACHINE with 60 inches or more in good working conditions. Apply KOHINOOR GLAZING WORKS, 167, Dadar Main Road, Bombay.
N R2545

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS, fresh and dry of Special Quality, are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, QUETTA.
R1327

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Between Princess Street and Flora Fountain via Bori Bunder an envelope, containing documents, etc. Finder will please return them to Mr. RAZARIO, C/o Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors, and will be suitably rewarded.
PB R2550

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY. Useful to merchants and unemployed. Send Rupee One. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI, Gandhi Pole, Nadiad.
L R2534

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy. Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr R. R. GUPTA, H. M. D, Principal, Meerut.
R2313

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BRICK and TILE MACHINERY FACTORY, complete. Oil Engine, Chimney carts, etc. Apply Box No. 1207, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2549

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—At Bhavnagar one Ginning Factory, containing 45 Gins, one Lancashire Boiler of 30' x 7' x 169' lbs. working pressure in good condition and one compound non-condensing Coolis valve Steam Engine. At Botad one Lancashire Boiler 24' x 6½' x 145 lbs. working pressure. For details apply to THE NEW KATHIAWAR GINNING PRESSING TEXTILE CO. LTD., Botad.
N R2535

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR
"Bombay Chronicle"
Madows St., Fort, Bombay

PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost, to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 24391

WONDERFUL ASTROLOGER.—Author of Eleven Astrological books; sen the date and time of your birth. 25 predictions of your character, riches, issue, marriage and employment, etc., will be sent in English for Rs. 1-4-0 by V.P.P. Catalogue for 1 anna stamp. A. VENKATA SASTRY, P.O. Gopalapuram (via) Kothapeta, E. Godavary Dt.
P R2385

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, postage As. extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column

MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MILLS.

COTTON WASTE FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of wastes in stock at the above Mills and will be received with a deposit of Rs. 200 for each tender up to 4 p.m. on 8th February next on terms to be obtained from the Agent's Office.
24931

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the Post of SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, Cambay State. Pay rising from Rs. 250 per mensem to Rs. 350, with Rs. 50 permanant travelling allowance. Persons who have served in positions of responsibility need only apply, stating age, qualifications, etc.

Applications should reach the ADMINISTRATOR, Cambay, before the 10th February, 1926.
C24904

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

VOTING AT THE BY-ELECTION IN THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Government have appointed TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1926, as the day for taking the poll in the University Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. M. R. Jayakar. The hours of voting are 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

2. There is only one polling station for electors whose names are registered in the electoral roll of the constituency in respect of the City of Bombay, viz., the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Convocation Hall of the University. Persons whose names are so registered may attend at the said polling station for the purpose of recording their votes on the day and between the hours mentioned above.

3. No voting paper will be issued at the above polling station to a person whose name is not registered in the University electoral roll for the City of Bombay in force on the day of election.

4. The following is a list of candidates nominated to fill the vacancy referred to above:—

(1) Dr. Gopal Vinayak Deshmukh.
(2) Dr. Raghunath Purushottam Paranjpye.

5. A copy of the University electoral roll in force at present is open for public inspection at the University.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar and Returning Officer.
Bombay, 25th January, 1926.
C24910

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS.

(A) FORT AND HARBOUR WARD:—A CORRECTION.

Owing to a Printer's error, the nomination of Mr. Rudrapatna Venkatram by Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman and Mr. Sayad Abdulla Brelvi was inadvertently shown against the name of Mr. S. N. Punegar. The advertisement should read as shown below.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description	Nominated by	Seconded by
15.	Mr. Rudrapatna Venkatram.	1 Chikalwadi.	Journalist.	Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee. Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman.	Mr. Mathuradas Kanji Matani. Mr. Sayad Abdulla Brelvi.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE OF AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors, by virtue of the power vested in them under the Articles of Association, have determined to pay an interim Dividend of Rs. 4 per Share of Rs. 50 for the half year ending 31st August, 1925.

The Dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 17th February, 1926, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1.30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the Share Certificates, to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members on the 8th day of February, 1926.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 16th February, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Registered Office,
Henshaw's Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
26th January, 1926.
C24927

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1638 of 1925.

NARRONDAS SUNDERLAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as Shroff, Merchant and Pukka Adatia at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, under the name of Shaligram Narayendas by means of his Munim Jenarain Chunilal ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) HUKUMCHAND GIRDHARILAL, residing at Nore District, Bikaner, (2) CHELARAM HUKUMCHAND, and (3) LACHMINARAYEN HUKUMCHAND, both residing at Calcutta, (4) SURAJMAL CHELARAM and (5) GAJANAND CHELARAM, both minors under the age of 18 years by their Guardian-ad-litem Mr. N. W. Pradhan of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the Commissioners of this Hon'ble Court, (6) RAMESHWAR LACHMINARAYEN, a minor, under the age of 18 years by his Guardian-ad-litem Mr. N. W. Pradhan of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the Commissioners of this Hon'ble Court. ..... Defendants.

To,

HUKAMCHAND GIRDHARILAL, Chelaram Hukamchand, and Luchminarayen Hukamchand,
The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you and the abovenamed 4th, 5th and 6th Defendants to recover Rs. 8,323-9-6 with interest and costs of the suit and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 2nd day of March 1926, at 11-15 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court, and take notice also that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1926.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C24933

MYSORE ASTROLOGER

In Bombay for a short period. Forecasts and Life-Reading on scientific lines. Consultation involves no commitment. Numerous testimonials open to inspection. It will pay one to know one's TO-MORROW especially in matters involving Matrimony, Business, Professions, etc.

B. R. SREENIVASAIAH,
13, Babulnath Terraces, 2nd floor.
Chowpatty, Bombay.

AUCTION SALES

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
29, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL. IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 2689 of 1921.

GOKALDAS DAMODAR ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
(1) C. M. PAREKH, (2) D. MACKENZIE and (3) THE ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD. ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from the Allahabad Bank Limited, the third defendant in the above suit, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises this day THURSDAY, the 28th day of January, 1926, at the hour of 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree on Award in the above suit, bearing date the 6th day of July, 1925, the undermentioned very valuable immoveable property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of free hold land or ground, situate at Cumballa Hill on the West side of Pedder Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,100 (one thousand and one hundred) square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Collector's Old Nos. 299 and 17, New Nos. A/2023 and A/90, Old Survey No. 81, New Survey Nos 7108 and 5/7119 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the piece or parcel of land next hereinafter described and bound it by the Pedder Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by a private passage leading to Seth Nunar, on or towards the West by vacant land now or formerly belonging to Trimbak Jaggonnath and on or towards the South by vacant land now or formerly belonging to Mahomedbhai Rahimtulla and another.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate at Cumballa Hill on the West side of Pedder Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, having a frontage of eighty-six feet on the Pedder Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 226 (two hundred and twenty-six) square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Collector's Old Nos. 381 and New No. 2259, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 7109 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Pedder Road, aforesaid on or towards the North by a private passage leading to Seth Minar, on or towards the West by the premises hereinbefore first described and on or towards the South by vacant land now or formerly belonging to Mahomedbhai Rahimtulla and another.

Which said two pieces of land are surrounded on all sides and enclosed within a boundary wall, belonging to the Vendor and both of which premises firstly and secondly described are together with the bungalow, buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3492 (3) Street No. 92 B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO., Solicitors, for the Vendors at their office at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

Above property is now on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers And Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 100 TONS (1200 BAGS) BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 28th January 1926 at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of Messrs. Jetha Devji & Co. at their Godown at Nowroji Road Hill Estate Plot No. B 1 (A) of Bombay Improvement Trust, New Chinch Bunder and on account and at the risk of Messrs. The Indian Supply Syndicate the defaulting purchasers:—

100 tons (1200 bags) Brown Bold Linseed 85/15.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
180, Apollo Street, Fort.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr. Official Liquidator, The Bir Ginning and Pressing Co. Ltd. (in Liquidation).

One small Iron Safe on stand and one Mehta box.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the concerned:—
1 "Humber" motor car.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH JEWELLERY OF DIAMOND, PEARL AND RUBY, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, EMBROIDERED WEARING APPARELS, FURNITURE, UTENSILS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dallas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Haji Alimahomed Haji Cassum and pursuant to the Consent Decree passed on the 14th day of October 1925 by the Bombay High Court in suit No. 1814 of 1925, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January, 1926 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following jewellery, furniture, utensils, articles and things belonging to the late Bai Fatmabai wife of Mr. Dawood Haji Alimahomed:—

Diamond necklace, bracelets, pearl and ruby necklaces, gold kadas, bangles, bracelets, ear-rings, rings, gold ruby buttons, gungris, silver flower vases, tea set, cups and saucers, glasses, embroidered wearing apparels, etc., etc.

and

Silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, silver show case, dressing, table with side mirror, silk tapestry lines reclining sofa, glass top teapoy, silk tapestry lined sewing, carpet, zoonda cupboards, Delhi and Moradabad as well as brass and copper utensils, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

How is your luck in the new year ?
Great good fortune may be yours !

Send your date of birth for a detailed Reading of your life for 1926 with weekly predictions from month to month, Moon Table and Daily Hour Guide for every day in 1926 will accompany free.

Fee Rs. 2/4 only by M.O. or V.P.P.
Get it from INDIA'S PREMIER Predictionist whom the Ruling Princes constantly consult.
PROF. SEKHAR
B. A. (Wash.) I. S. C. (London)
THE GREAT MESMERIST
Ellore (West Godavery Dist.)
MADRAS PRESY.

LAST OPPORTUNITY.

MATRIC STUDENTS.

DESAI'S TUTORIAL CLASS revise elementary mensuration in Arithmetic Ratio, proportion and variation in Algebra and last theories of the 3rd Book in Geometry, in January. Splendid opportunity for weak students. Morning and Evening Classes 66.68, Holi Chakla, Fort, Bombay.

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AMUSEMENTS

A faithful visualization of the book which added a new word to the dictionary

BABBITT

Presented with a typical Warner cast headed by

Pathe Super Gazette

The World's News in Pictures

More Interesting and Longer. TIME: 6. 8 & 10 P. M.

BABBITT tells the truth to YOU
BABBITT tells the truth about YOU

PAEHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAW GAIKAWAR OF BARODA

THE

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

LEAVING BOMBAY

For Baroda "on Special invitation from H. H. The Maharaja Sayaji Raw Gaikawar" of BARODA.

Last Three Performances

ONLY

SAT. 30th January, '26 AT 8-30 P. M.

SHARADA

SUN. 31st January, '26 AT 3-30 P. M

SWAYAMVAR

Theatre and other matters as usual.

TO-NIGHT and during This Week

POPULAR SUCCESS.
(Owing to Public Request one Week more.)

Shri Krishna Film Co.'s Social Picture.

PANCHAKALYAN and PARIJATAK

Great Film with beautiful cast.

Absorbing Romance, Rich in Substance fascinating in Detail—an unusual version of the Proverbial Love Triange—A Drama full of Love—Thrills—Romance.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

Time:—Daily 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30.

Saturday, Sunday and Bank holiday 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charney Road

Next Saturday—A most gripping story.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

Royal Art Studio's Picture

SHISHA MAHAL

Don't Fail To See It.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
AT 9-30 p.m.

THE ARTISTIC EVENT OF THE SEASON.

A STROK PRESENTS

RUTH ST. DENIS
RUTH ST. DENIS
TED SHAWN
AND THE
DENISHAWN DANCERS

Doris Humphrey	Ara Martin
Anne Douglas	Mary Howry
Jeordie Graham	Grace Borroughs
Ernestine Day	Pearl Wheeler.
Pauline Lawrence	Charles Weidman.
Edith James	George Steares.
Jane Sherman	B. St. Denis

MUSIC.

Clifford Vaughan	(Conductor)	Piano
Antepolsky		Violin
Prichodko		Cello
Verchovsky		Flute

PROGRAMME NO. 1.

THURSDAY 28th January, at 9-30.
FRIDAY, 29th January, at 9.30.
SATURDAY, 30th January, at 9-30.
SUNDAY 31st January, at 5-30.

FIRST WEEK-DAY MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY, 3rd February at 5 p.m.

PRICES: (including tax).
BOXES: Rs. 34, Sofas Rs. 24, Stalls 7, Dress Circle 5-12, Family Circle 5, Pit Stalls 3-6, and Gallery Rs. 1-2.

Booking at Messrs. S. ROSE & CO. LTD., up to 5-30 p.m. After 7 p.m. at Theatre.

SIMULTANEOUSLY AT TWO THEATRES

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m. only.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MY DEAR!

Have you heard about "Charley's Aunt"? We hate to talk about anyone but—Charley's Aunt is a scream!

We've just found out that Charley's Aunt is from Brazil where the nuts come from! That accounts for it!

THE FUNNIEST LAUGHING HIT EVER SCREENED.

CHARLEY'S AUNT

WITH

SYD CHAPLIN

From the farce that's been running for thirty-three years

You'll laugh 'till you cry.
It's a knockout!

SIMULTANEOUSLY AT TWO THEATRES

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m. only.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD., present:

MARION DAVIES

In a Cosmopolitan Production:

WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER

"Brother . . . . . my actions do not warrant the name you gave me.

This is the man I love! For him I have risked all—my rank, my honour, and the good name of the House of Tudor!

And brother—If I am not what you call me then thank this man—thank Charles Brandon!—it was his honour alone which protected me, which sends me down on my knees begging for mercy for the man who sends me back to you even as I left you!

If you are true to your respect for noble manhood, then, before, this cross, promise to spare his life.

A real picture—packed with thrills.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

J. Dias & Bros

173, PRINCESS ST. BOMBAY.

Palm Beach suits, complete Rs. 29/-

Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-

White office suit Rs. 12/-

Office white trousers Rs. 4/

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road, TO-DAY 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

PATHE'S GREATEST SERIAL

Romance First time in India

1st WEEK! Chapters 1, 2 and 3—7 Reels.

THE FORTIETH DOOR

WITH

ALLENE RAY and BRUCE GORDON

Colourful, romantic, vivid, mysterious and exciting is its plot.

Also 2 Reels **PATHE COMEDY.**

DERBY DAY with MONTY BANK.

Book this Serial at :—M. C. PATEL & CO.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Jan 27

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs	a.
Bank of India	50	3	71	8
Baroda	50	4	75	
Central Co-operative	50	7 ¾	53	
Central	25	1½	23	
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	77	
Imperial	500	40	1440	×D
Imperial Contributory	₹125	10	370	+D
Union	7½	—	3	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	—	9	4
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	31	12
Indian Cement O.	350	—	34	6
Katni Cement O.	100	—	42	8
Katni Cement D.	40	—	110	
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	2	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	48	12
RAILWAY COMPANIES				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	815	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	143	
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	109	8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	88	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	80	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	82	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71	+D
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	71	+D
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	75	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	80	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	151	×D
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	622	8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c	67	8
STEAMER COMPANIES				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	140	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	220	
Scindia Steam	30		7	4
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	76	+D
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		660	
Andhra Valley P.	1000	—	870	+D
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	105	
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	61	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	74	
Surat Electricity	100	—	57	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	916	4
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	870	×D
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	425	
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	620	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Akbar	500	—	475	
Fort	475	—	200	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	925	
Indian Cotton	125	20	225	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	210	+D
New Berar	500	80	555	
New East India	1,000	—	2500	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	552	8
New Prince of Wales	600	61	725	
Volkart U. P.	500	40	650	+D
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	138	12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	8	
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	441	4
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	130	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	13	2
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum	100		5	8
	Sh. 8			
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100		175	
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75	+ D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	300	+ D
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	620	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	80	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c. y	104	8
Tata Iron Pref.	100	—	30	4
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	45	
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	—	16	
Thacker	50	—	160	
Telephone	50	1	24	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	700	
Jupiter	15	—	2	144
New India	25	1-0	13	10
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	850	
Vulcan	10	— 6y	2	8
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	390	
Alliance	100	—	40	
Apollo	50	—	8	8
Assur Virjee	100	—	4	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	337	8
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	60	861	4
Bombay Industrial	100	—	11	
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70	
Bradbury	250	10	400	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200	
Broach Fine Counts	250	—	32	
Century	100	20y	417	8
Central India O.	100	16	462	8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	400	
Ceylon	100	—	50	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	116	4
Coorla	100	7y	147	8
Crescent	100	6	195	
Currumbhoy	250	—	350	
David	500	—	400	
Dawn	250	40	650	
Diamond O.	100	—	5	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	—	0	13 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	270	0
Edward Sassoon	200	—	140	
Elphinstone O.	100	—	28	4
Emperor Edward	500	—	290	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	811	4
Finlay	100	4	125	
Framjee Petit	1000	—	550	
Globe	100	—	37	8
Gokak	100	7	118	
Gold Mohur	100	—	114	2
Hindoostan	1,000	100	475	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	182	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	900	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	392	8
Indian Woollen	50	—	2	
Jamshed O.	250	—	75	
Kastoorchand	500	—	75	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300	
Khatau Makanjee	100	Nil	92	8
Kilachand	23	—	5	
Kohinoor	500	—	900	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4850	
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	27	8
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	112	8
Madras United	250	15	425	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2050	
Mathradas	100	—	115	
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	100	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2100	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	130	
Mysore	50	5	115	
New City of Bombay	100	10	210	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	307	8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	75	
Pearl	250	12	467	8
Pheonix	100	15	436	4
Planet	100	—	7	
Premier	100	—	46	4
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	28	
Sassoon Silk	500	—	500	
Sholapur	1,000	250 xd	7250	
Simplex	250	—	135	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	55	
Standard	500	100	1225	
Swadeshi	100	18	455	
Swan	100	8	157	8
Tata Mill O.	500	—	102	8
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1875	
Vishnu P.	500	35	535	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	500	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 27.

Ahmedabad					392-8
Bombay Cotton					345
Bombay Dyeing	857-8	862-8	857-8	861-4	
Century	412-8	417-8	412-8	417-8	
Central India					462-8
Colaba Land					116-4
Crescent					195
Edward Sassoon					140
Fazulbhoy		811-4	812-8	810	811-4
Finlay					125
Globe					37 8
Gokak					118-12
Indian Bleaching					182-8
Indore Malwa					39-8
Kohinoor					900
Madhowjee					112 8
Mathuradas					115
Meyer Sassoon					100
Mysore					115
New Great		307-8	311-4	3 7-8	311-4
Pabaney					270
Pearl		465	467-8	465	467-8
Phoenix					436-4
Simplex		135	137-8	135	137-8
Swadeshi					455
Swan Mills					157-8
Tata Mill					100
MISCELLANEOUS					
Alcock					138-12
Bombay Steam Tram Co., Ord					140 105
Bundi Cement					9-4
Central India Mining					31-12
Indian Cement					34-6
Katni Cement Ord.					43-13
Shivrajpur					48-5
Tata Hydro		917-8	923-12	913-12	912-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.					18
Tata Iron & Steel Def.					16

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, Jan. 27.

KHADI :—				
Textile	Per lb.	0	15	0
Century	,,	0	13	6
Jacob	,,	0	14	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	13	6
Elphinstone	,,	0	13	6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In. :—				
Standard	Per lb.	1	3	0
Century	,,	1	2	0
Century	,,	1	2	6
Hindustan	,,	1	4	0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	3	6
Phoenix	,,	1	2	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	3	6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	2	0
Kaliamardan	,,	1	3	0
Daud Sahib	,,	1	1	9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303 :—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	3	0
Hindustan	,,	1	3	0
David Mill	,,	1	3	0
Appolo	,,	1	3	0
E. D. Sassoon				
LONG CLOTH x Vuality :—				
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1	2	6
Swan Finlay	,,	1	1	9
Gold Mohor	,,	1	1	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34—42 In.—				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb	1	2	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	2	6
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	2	0
Appolo (Pyala)	,,	1	1	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	1	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	1	3
Sundari Brand	,,	1	0	9
DHOOTIES 7, 8 9 Yards—				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	4	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	1	0
Century	,,	1	4	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	3	0
Century	,,	1	3	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	0	0
1386 Tata	,,	3	6	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5—				
Bombay Cotton Per Piece		5	1	0
Jamshed	,,	5	1	0
Jamshed	,,	5	4	0
Pearl Pabaney 85	,,	5	4	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5	8	0
BLEACHED CHECK—				
Kasturchand Mill	,,	6	5	0
BLACK CHECK,				
5800 Sholapur	,,	12	10	0
Textile Mill £3 1/2.				
GABRUN No. 5124 :—				
Pearl Pebaney	,,	9	7	0
Hindustan	,,	9	12	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	9	4	0
SALITA				
Century	Per lb.	1	2	0
Textile	,,	1	2	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	2	3
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12.				
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	11	6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	6	6
Great	Per lb.	1	5	0
Phoenix	,,	1	6	0
CHADAR KORI CALENDER—				
David	Per piece	1	1	0

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

16th January 1926

RECEIPTS

Week ending 16th Jan.

	1926 Bales.	1925 Bales.
Calcutta	1965	3140
Bombay	1203 3	134373
Karachi	42728	43260
Madras	2052	Nil
Rangoon	1635	..
Tuticorin	Nil	Nil
Total	169370	180752

EXPORTS

Week ending 16th Jan.

	19226. Bales	1925 Bales
Calcutta	50	..
Bombay	92020	9 746
Karachi	51800	19804
Madras	1786	252
Rangoon	3304	3657
Tuticorin	185	34
Total	149154	..

RECEIPTS

1st Sept. to 16th Jan.

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	16185	26089
Bombay	1142135	918550
Karachi	486154	305448
Madras	46666	952
Rangoon	1645	..
Tuticorin	10003	11
Total	1702258	1261150

EXPORTS

1st Sept. to 16th Jan.

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	7905	..
Bombay	613098	587363
Karachi	2346 6	420042
Madras	37922	7606
Rangoon	2460	26 52
Tuticorin	4 165	18820
Total	963075	..

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

Week ending 25th Jan. 1st Sept. to 25th Jan

1926	1925	1925-26	1924-25
9194	7906	23265	81234

EXPORTS from KARACHI.

Week ending 18th Jan.

	1926	1925
United Kingdom	Nil	Nil.
Continent	24188	12545
China	56 1	Nil
Japan	21300	Nil
Bombay	4731	18709
U. S. A.	100	550
Total	55869	31801

1st Sept. to 18th Jan.

	1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	9726	6 01
Continent	122265	97658
China	21841	340
Japan	76467	7670
Bombay	20998	75043
U. S. A.	3150	1699
Total	255437	188290

BOMBAY PORT TRUST MEETING

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay at their meeting held on the 26th instant disposed among others the following business :—

The Board approved a proposal that the Workshops apprentices should be allowed to attend weekly Training Classes at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and draw their usual wages for such days as they attend the classes.

The resignation of Major-General H. A. V. Cummins, from the Board of Trustees on relinkuishing command of the Bombay District was recorded with regret and a resolution was passed expressing the Board's cordial appreciation of his services as a Trustee for a period of over 5 years.

The death from heart failure occurred on Tuesday night at the age of 74 of Mrs. Nesbit Stevens, wife of the late Major-General Stevens, at one time in command of Secunderabad Garrison.—A. P.

A report received at Madras on Wednesday said that the Bombay mail due there at 7.30 a.m. had been held up near Settiguntа 103 miles from the Madras Central Station on the Madras-Raichur (N. W. line) of the M. S. M. Railway since three that morning owing to a heavy and continuous downpour of rain.—A. P.

The PRECISION ALARM

30-hour Movement. Automatic Alarm Stop. All parts interchangeable.
Height—6 inches

Plain Dial . . Rs. 9
Radium Dial . . „ 12

9 A.M.

And the whole day in front of you. Make the best of it. "Time is money." The old saw remains a concrete and unchanging fact.

The secret of saving time lies in guarding time and the most watchful sentry over Time is the "Precision Alarm."

West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

9 P.M.

"Have a peg" before you go.
"Sorry, old man, no time. Later, pegless, you find you are twenty minutes early.
Such a good host should install a "Precision Alarm." Mention it to him.

Illustrated Folder FREE on request.

WHAT IS YOUR GOAL

Many people SAVE for rainy days.

Some people SAVE for a Home or a Motor Car.

Some SAVE for Holiday Enjoyment.

Others in order to give education to their children when they grow up.

Some SAVE to live comfortably when they retire from active work.

Others SAVE to see their children live comfortably after them.

Whatever be your goal the only SURE way of reaching it is by Regular Saving and Prudent Investing.

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Determine what you should save each month and deposit that amount regularly.

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PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only. Postage extra

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent)

Bombay, Jan 27.

To-day Reuter reported 17 to 19 points lower in old crop and 15 points in new crop in New York futures. The market eased on some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 5 points down in old crop and 5 points in New crop.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 26th inst. (5.25 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market has steady undertone with little business passing. Do not anticipate much change pending definite move in America."

Messrs. Umrigar and Ved ugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 26th inst. as under:—

"Market declined on stale old crop liquidation."

A moderate decline was reported in America. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 345 i.e. Rs. 2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for Broach. At the opening Commission Houses and Exportors were buyers and values gradually improved to Rs. 349 1/2. On some Offices the market receded to Rs. 348 and closed at Rs. 349. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 348 1/2 and going down by half a rupee closed firm at Rs. 351 on buying by Offices and Jobbers.

Oomra March opened at Rs. 324½ and steadily advanced to Rs. 329½ on Exporters buying and closed at Rs. 328½. Oomra May opened at Rs. 223 and improved to Rs. 326½ on buying by Exporters and closed at Rs. 325½. Bengal March and May were quoted Rs. 277 and Rs. 278½.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday with a moderate demand from Exporters for High class cotton only; whilst low grade cotton was freely offered by sellers.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Fully Good Broach April/May	351
Fully Good Bengal March	279½
Fully Good Bengal May	280½
Fine Oomra March	332
Fine Oomra May	329

SPOT KUOTATIONS.

	Superfine	Fine.	F Gd.	Gd.
M. G. Bengal		297.	285	275
M. G. S. Punjab		290	280	270
M. G. Oomra No. 3	365	355	341	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1.	390	380	366	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2.	380	370	356	
M. G. Khandesh	345	335	323	
M. G. Mathia		295	280	270

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Fully Good Broach April/May	348
Fully Good Bengal March	277
Fully Good Bengal May	279
Fine Oomra March	328
Fine Oomra May	326

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th January 1926:

Cotton	28,868 Bales.
Wheat	11,446 Cwts.
Linseed	100 ,,
Rape, etc.	200 ,,
Gingelliyseed	785 ,,
Poppyseed	29 ,,
Groundnuts	9630 ,,
Castorseed	738 ,,
Rice	2303 ,,
Myrabollams	4689 ,,
Cottonseed	13,289 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	1850 ,,
Juwar	768 ,,
Masur	163 ,,
Barley	850 ,,
Bajri	3060 ,,
Coal	1061 Tons.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Ready.	New. January
	January 27.	
Bengal Superfine M. G.	305	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	200	200
Bengal F. G. M.G.	275	276
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	285	285
Sindh-Punjabi F.G.M.G.	275	.....
Punjab-Americans M. G.	390	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M. G.	350/65	370
Nagpur Fine M.G.	350/65	370
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	325/55	360
Pulgaon Fine M. G.	335/60	360
Arvi Fine M.G.	3350/60	360
Amraoti Fine M.G.	335/50	350
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	330/45	350
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	315/30	325
Khandesh Fine M. G.	300/30	320
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M. G.	370	370
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	.....
Matchia Fine M.G.	300	.....
Muthia F.G. M.G.	280	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	.....
Coompta M.G.	345/55	.....
Westerns M.G.	290/310	.....
Westerns M.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	340340/50	.....
Cambodia M.G	400/20	.....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

TO-MAY Jan. 27

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last. Year.
Khandesh	2,671	1,94,875	1,04,269
Central India ..	4,877	1,92,394	71,718
Barsi and Nagar ..	3,144	1,08,882	76,388
Hyderabad-Gaorani	799	38,001	39,182
Berar	3,466	2,20,560	2,35,435
Central Provinces ..	2,055	1,15,476	1,35,426
Total Oomras ..	17,912	8,70,188	6,62,436
Dholera	2,849	1,05,687	51,752
N.W. Provinces ..	394	1,18,219	99,770
Rajputana	735	49,611	21,702
Sind-Punjab ..	2,618	1,17,480	2,06,304
Broach	3,845	25 279	1.132
Coompta & Dharwar	381	13,583	11818
Westerns-Northerns	84	7,681	11,410
Cocanada		1,471	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,441	6,855
Persian		1,887	775
American		143	7,123
Egyptian and African		29,229	23,075
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		352	3,485
Total	28,868	13,14,725	11,08,555

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 21st Jan. This year	Last year
Europe	4,762	1,98,123	1,34,036
Japan & China ..	20,629	4,90,938	4,86,769
Coast Ports		10,796	7,974
Up country by Rail. ..		4,337	7,689
Afloat in harbourfor Europe, China and Japan		1,15,729	67,882
Total ..		25,391 8,19,923	7,04.350

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	50

Mid. Americans Spot:—

Universal Standard 10.72. Good enquiry.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 18.35d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.):—

March	20.13
May	19.56
July	18.96
New York Noon Call:—	
March	20.10
May	19.54
July	18.93
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—	
March	19.61
October	17.57

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND URICES

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January	10.31	—.03
March	10.29	—.04
May	10.17	—.04
July	10.03	—.03
October	9.70	—.03

EGYPTIANS.

March	17.40	—.10
May	17.25	—.05

EXCHANGE.

London, Jany. 25.

Belgium	106.98
Athens	352 50

Cuban Sugar c i f United Kingdom Jan/-Feb. Sellers 11/3.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Jany. 26.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

January	10.28	—.06
February	10.26	—.06
March	10.36	—.07
April	10.18	—.07
May	10.15	—.06
June	10.09	—.05
July	10.01	—.05
August	9.88	—.05
September	9.74	—.05
October	9.68	—.05
November	9.58	—.06
December	9.56	—.05
January	9.55	—.05

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Jany. 26.

January	17.55	—.25
February	17.35	—.25
March	17.25	—.25
April	17.15	—.25
May	17.05	—.25
June	17.05	—.25
July	17.05	—.25
August	17.15	—.15
September	17.20	—.20
October	17.20	—.25
November	17.20	—.25
December	17.20	—.25
January	17.20	—.25

Tone of Manchester:—Active enquiries, July sales.

Yarns firm, fair turnover.

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jany. 26.

Scinde Good	7.25
Scinde Fully Good	7.65
Scinde Fine	8.65
Bengal Good	7.35
Bengal Fully Good	7.75
Bengal Fine	8.15
Oomra Good	8.05
Oomra Fully Good	8.45
Oomra Fine	8.85
Broach Good	8.55
Broach Fully Good	8.95
Broach Fine	9.35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jany. 26

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	47,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Day's Exports to Continent	9,000

Futures at New York:—

March	20.06 —.16
May	19.49 —.17
July	18.87 —.19
October	18.09 —.18

Futures at New York:—

Spot Cotton at New York	20.80 —.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20.00 —.23

Futures at New Orleans:—

March	19.50 —.21
October	17.50 —.18

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 1/4.

Demand Bills 4.85.93.

Silver Foreign mined 67 1/4.

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jany. 26.

Futures at New York:—

March	20.06 —.16
May	19.49 —.17
July	18.87 —.19
October	18.09 —.18

Liverpool, Jany. 26.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

January	10.28	—.06
March	10.26	—.07
May	10.15	—.06
July	10.01	—.05

WHEAT.

London, Jany. 26.

Barletta Russo—61 1/2lbs. J/F. Sellers 53/9. Lower value.

Rozario Santa Fe.—57 1/2lbs. J/F. Sellers 53/6.

Tone:—Closed firmer.

Australian J/F. Selllers 59.

Tone:—Quiet.

London, Jany. 25.

No. 5347 Standard Copper G.M.B. £58 13/16.

Yellow Metal 69 3/4.

No. 5349 Barletta Russo 61 1/2lbs. J/F. Sellers 54/6.

SEEDS.

London, Jany. 26.

Linseed Argentine (La-Plata):—

Jan/Feb. Paid £15 1/16.

F/M. Sellers £15 1/8.

Tone:—Easier.

Cottonseed Bombay:—

Jan/Feb. Paid £7 1/2. Easier.

Castorseed Bombay:—

Jan/Feb. Sellers £16 5/8. Same.

Linseed Bombay:—

Jan/Feb. Value £18 3/8.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton:—

J/F. Value £19 3/8.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton:—

J/F. Sellers £19 5/8.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton:—Unquoted.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton:—

J/F. Value £19.

Yellow Cawnpora:—

Jan/Feb. Value £23 1/4.

LINSEED.

London, Jany. 26.

Linseed Calcutta Pura Basis Bags:—

Jan/Feb. Sellers £17 3/4.

April/May Done £17 1/16. Demand quiet.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—

Jan/April Paid 29/3.

May/Aug. Paid 29/10 1/2.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jany. 26.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—

July/Sept. Sellers 15/4 1/2.

Oct./Dec. Sellers 15/6.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay:—

July/Sept. Sellers 15/7.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:—

July/Sept. Sellers 15/7 3/4.

Tone:—Rather firmer, not active.

A LIVERPOOL CABLE.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents received on Wednesday, the following cable from their Liverpool agent:—

Liverpool, Jany. 26.

"Snow in Texas generally which will do good. Our opinion is that the market will decline further."

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

E C RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 15/32.

Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 960.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1035.

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1020

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 122.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 118.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 160½

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 203

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 272

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dols. 4.86 3/8

London—Paris Frcs. 130.35.

London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.

London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.

London—Rome Liras 120.50.

London—Berlin Marks 20.70.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market was steady.

London, Jany. 25.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16. Steady.

Bar Gold 84/4/10 1/2. Steady.

Bar Silver Spot 30 7/8. Steady.

London, Jany. 26.

Rentes 3 per cent. 49.

Bar Silver (Spot) 30 7/8.

Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 13/16.

Closing Tone of Silver:—China sold; India bought; closed quiet but steady.

Interest day to day loans 4 1/4.

Interest 7 days market loans 4.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3/12/25.

Bars bought £50,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Bank Telegraphic 1/6 5/32

Bank Demand 1/6 3/16

Doc. Acceptance 3m/s 1/6 7/16

American Dollars 272½

Hongkong Dollars 160½

Shanghai 203

Japan 121½

Singapore 156

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jany. 26.

Stockholm	18.16
Christiania	23.87
Amsterdam	12.11
Switzerland	25.21
Prague	164.12

London, Jany. 26.

Exchange on London in Paris	130.90
Exchange on London in Germany	2042 3/8
Exchange on London in Italy	120.60

New York, Jany. 26.

Demand Bills 4.85.93.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jany. 26.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 19/32
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 21/32
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	5 3/4

Rentes 5 per cent. 13.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

3 Months 4 19/32 per cent.

6 Months 4 21/32 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Money Call 4-3/4 per cent.

Money 1 month 4¾ per cent.

Money 3 Months 5 per cent.

Money 6 Months 5 per cent.

Tone of Money Market: Steady.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Jany. 26.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £88 plus 1/8.

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 1/2 plus 1/4.

War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 3/16 plus 1/8.

Conversion Loan £76 1/8 plus 1/8.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £1/2 plus 1/2.

Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 1/2 unchanged.

Consols 2 1/2 p.c. 55 7/8 plus 1/4.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. 52 unchanged.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 plus 3/8.

Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 57 3/4 plus 1/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Sovereigns Ready 13-5-0

Sovereigns Forward 13-5-0

National Bank Bar Gold 21-6-3

Bar gold ready Rs. 21-2-0.

Bar gold forward Rs. 21-2-0.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-3.

Bar silver ready Rs. 69-6-0.

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 69-4-0.

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 69-0-0.

London, Jan. 26.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10½.

Silver ready d. 30.14.

Silver forward d. 30.13.

TONE OF SILVER—

Quiet. India and Continent bought. China sold forward. Undertone is easier. Sellers not pressing.

SHARES.

London, Jany. 26.

Hongkong Bank £127 1/2.

Chartered Bank £21 3/8.

National Bank £47.

P. and O. Bank £9 1/2.

Eastern Bank £6.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets Spot:—

Buyers 32 3/4; Sellers 33.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 70/8.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 87/8.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/10.

5 per cent Loan due 1935, Rs. 96/8

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/8

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55, Rs. 100/8.

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928, Rs. 105/10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/9.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927, Rs. 101/9.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930, Rs. 104/2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 104/10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 105/4.

6½ per cent. Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/4.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954, Rs. 102/10.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Tone of market:—Steady.

RUBBER.

London, Jany. 26.

Para Up River Fine, Spot:—

Feb/Mar. 34. Quiet.

Tone:—Quiet.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot:—

Buyers 32 3/4; Sellers 33.

Tone:—After improving closed quieter.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Jany. 26.

Cardiff to Bombay 13/9 to 14.

BARLEY.

London, Jany. 26.

Karachi Barley:—Not quoted.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 27.

JUTE:—Albion 425; Alliance 500; Anglo-India 387; Auckland 221/18; Baranagore 155; Bally 175; Birla 8; Belvedere 468; Budge-Budge 398; Caledonian 488; Chapdani 158; Clive 34/4; Craig 5; Cheviot 220; Dalhousie 350; Delta 435; Empire 48/12; Fort Gloster 795; Fort William 304; Gondalpara 805; Gourepore 655; Hukumchand 9/14; Hooghly 70; Howrah 37/7; Kamarhatty 550; Kankanarrah 450/46; Kelvin 755; Khardah 405; Kinnison 552; Lansdowne 242; Lawrence 590; Lothian 335; Naihati 415; National 25/8; New Central 510; Northbrook 49/12; Nudea 48; Orient 170; Presidency 7; Reliance 59/8; Standard 372; Union 530; Waverly 7; Hessian 19/14; Jute 127.

COTTON:—Dunbar 180; Keshavram Cotton 4.

MISCELLANEOUS:—B. I. Corporation 5; B. I. Corporation D. 3/14; I. I. Still 22; Imperial Bank 1470x; Imperial Conty. 372x.

REMARKS:—Jute Shares quiet; tendency easier.

Madras.—The following telegram has been sent to the Government of India, Education Department, and to Dr. Lohokare:—The South Indian Medical Union, Madras, strongly protests against reserving of 300 I. M. S. posts absolutely for Europeans, and deprecates attempts for reserving on racial grounds, as it jeopardises the present and future of the Indian I. M. S.—A. P.

SHOES!

Wanted Sole Dealers in the mofussil towns for Messrs. T.& A. Bata of Czechoslovakia, the largest shoe manufacturers in Europe (production 48.000 airs per day).

For Price List of ready stocks apply to:—

DAWAR H. KAZI & Co.,

45, ESPLANADE Post Box 106. BOMBAY.

THE METAL MERCHANTS'

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper, Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

		Rs. a. p.
Brass, German	½	57 0 0
Brass, German	1	58 0. 0
Brass, German	1¼	57 0 0
Brass German	1½	57 0 0
Brass, German	1¾	57 0 0
Brass, German	2	57 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	¾	60/4
Copper, German	1	60/4
Copper German	1¼	60/4
Copper American	1½	62
Copper, American	1¾	63
Copper American	2	63
Japanese Copper Bars		62
Panchteka joint		27/8
Copper, English Bars		61/8
Brass Bars		41
Pat Klai		74/8
Lead, Rangoon		28
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ Rs. 55/8 to 1 Rs. 56		
Kogar Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1 3/4 to 2 55/8		
German Copper 1½ 61, to 1¾ to 2		62
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		61/8

BOMBAY CHINA YARN MARKETS, DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

	Per lb. R. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 20½ 0 10 9
Kilachand	No. 12½ 0 12 3
Currimbhai	No. 12½ 0 10 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½ 0 10 9
David	No. 10½ 0 10 9
Shapurji	No. 10½ 0 10 6
Trikamdas	No. 10½ 0 11 0
Sattara	No. 12½ 0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 6½ 0 9 6
Light-house	No. 6½ 0 9 3
Japan	No. 40-1 1 4 0
Japan	No. 42-2 1 6 0
Japan	No. 20 0 14 3
Japan	No. 32 1 2 0

METALS.

London, Jany. 26.

English best Selected Copper £62 1/2.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £58 9/16.

Copper Braziers £74 1/4.

Yellow Metal £9 3/4.

Hard Spelter 32 1/2.

Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8.

Tin Block £276 1/2.

HON. PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES,

THEIR WORK APPRECIATED

On Tuesday evening the Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay gave their annual dinner at the Willingdon Sports Club when a large and distinguished gathering was present and work done by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates. After dinner the usual loyal speeches were made in appreciation of the toast having been taken Mr. Melville Leslie the Vice-President of the Society, in proposing the toast of Sir Leslie Wilson the Governor gave a brief account of the work done by the honorary Presidency Magistrates last year. The Governor in reply said, before he came to India, Sir Norman Macleod had given him an account of the work done in the Bombay High Court and complained of the arrears that remained on the original side. He was glad to see that during last two years the result was simply extraordinary and the work was practically clear.

SIR N. MACLEOD.

Sir Norman Macleod, the Chief Justice of Bombay High Court then in reply to the toast proposed for him said he had already written to the Government that the state of affairs in the High Court was not quite satisfactory and the work had again been too much accumulated. There were cases of 1921-22 which were not yet decided. On the Criminal Side of the sessions work was finished within a month he would consider it fortunate. Alluding to the work of the honorary Presidency Magistrates he said they were doing very admirable work.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate then endorsed the remarks of the last two speakers and thanked the honorary Presidency Magistrates for their self-sacrifice.

After Mr. B. S. Turkhad, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Hon. P. C. Sethna had spoken of their experience as Hon. Presidency Magistrates the gathering dispersed late at night.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The Governor opens the Home of the Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Agripada, Byculla, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 29.

Bandra's reception to Mr. Horniman, New Rangari Chawl, Ghodbunder Road, Bandra, 8-45 p.m., Mr. J. K. Mehta presiding.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Ranpura" due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, January 30.

Bombay women's meeting to ask for suppression of brothels, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 4-30 p.m. Mrs. Saberbanoo F. Vakil to preside.

The s.s. "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Winter Meeting, 11th Day.
University Senate Meeting, 3 p.m.
Special Convocation, Bombay University, University Hall, 5-45 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

The wife of Dr. A. K. Dalal, died early yesterday morning. "Uthamna" ceremony will be held this evening at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at his residence at Chawpathy.

R2551

SARASWAT BRAHMIN SAMAJ, BOMBAY

A Pravachana on Devabhaktanchi Desha Sheva, will be delivered in the Samaj Hall, to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), by Shri Digambar-Das Vithal Krishna Kamat.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Telegraph offices in Portuguese India will observe Sunday working hours on Monday 1st prox. Only express telegrams will be accepted on that day for those offices.

RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY

The Governor of Bombay will perform the opening ceremony of the newly constructed home of the Society at Agripada, Byculla, to-day (Thursday), at 5-30 p.m.

WIRELESS CONCERT

The Bombay Municipality by arrangement with the Bombay Presidency Radio Club will give its twelfth open air Wireless concert to-day (Thursday), from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. A programme of music has been arranged by Mr. Nurmahomed Chinoy and can be listened to in the Victoria Gardens.

BOMBAY PRECIDENCY WOMENS COUNCIL

The monthly At-Home of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be held at the Town Hall, to-day (Thursday), at 5 p.m. Dr. Margaret Balfour will speak on "Developments in Infant Welfare Work in London."

CITY'S HEALTH

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday last:—

Small-pox, 2 attacks, 2 deaths; Cholera, nil attack, nil death; Plague, nil attack, nil death; Influenza, nil attack; nil death; Total mortality (exclusive of still-born), 73; The total mortality this day last year was 109.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tamba Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th instant, and is due to arrive here on Friday noon, the 29th instant.

BISWA BHARAT LUXMI EXHIBITION BOARD.

The Secretary of the above Exhibition Board writes:—"On the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Biswa Bharat Luxmi Exhibition on the 31st ultimo, Mr. J. Baptista in his speech mentioned the name of Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit as being a member of the Managing Committee of this Exhibition. It is not a fact. Mr. Petit is not connected with the Exhibition in any capacity."

A MANGALOREAN WEDDING.

An interesting wedding in the Mangalorean community took place on Monday, when Mr. L. B. Pinto of the Ford Automobile Limited, led to the altar Miss Sophia D'Souza. The bride was given away by her brother Mr. J. J. D'Souza of the Customs Department. The reception at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall in the evening attracted a large number of guests—Mangalorians, Goans, Anglo-Indians and others.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN STEAMER.

Mohmed Hussein (55), a watchman in the employ of the B. I. S. N. Co., was doing duty on board a ship at the Dry Dock on Tuesday evening when he fell from the gangway into the Dry Dock and sustained injuries. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died the following day, death being due to cerebral haemorrhage resulting from the fall.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Mr. M. S. Aney has issued an appeal to all the voters in Berar who are in sympathy with the policy of Responsive Co-operation to support Messrs. Kanitkar, Kharparde and Kane if they seek re-election.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

CANDIDATES' LIST ANALYSED-

NATIONALIST PROGRAMME.

The publication of nomination lists has clarified the position considerably and the public can now form an idea as to the qualifications and merits of particular candidates, as also their chances of success on Monday next. The present elections are suffering from too large a number of aspirants although it is a good sign of the awakening of the public. But the stringent rules regarding the number of agents each candidate can employ has brought into being a new species called the "bogus" candidate, and since it does not cost one anything to get oneself nominated there are many such. Each candidate is allowed a particular number of agents to work for him who have free access to most of the places where an ordinary voter can not go, and when a particular candidate can get the help of a large number of such agents his work is likely to be facilitated, particularly when unwilling voters have to be pushed into the polling booths much against their will. No doubt voting is by ballot, yet persuasion and pressure play a very important part indeed.

It would be interesting to analyse the list of candidates who have come forward. Out of 136 candidates there are 72 Hindus, 26 Muslims, 57 arsis and 11 Europeas, Indian Christians and Jews. While more and more Mahomedans are now coming forward to contest the seats, their number is not at all in consonance with their numerical strength in the city. Commercially they are an important community, and in numbers they are only next to Hindus, and yet there are 26 candidates. In Bombay, fortunately, there is no separate electorate for Muslims, as in many other cases. The number of Parsi candidates too is dwindling yearly, and although the community even now plays a very important part in the Municipal Corporation, yet their influence and number are waning daily. It is evident that the Hindu community is taking a greater part in civic affairs in consonance with its numbers. Division according to political opinions is not such an easy matter. Every one knows that there are 47 Nationalists and 22 Progressives. One gentleman, however, wants to be called by the name of Independent Nationalist, possibly because, though a nationalist he is not formally a member of the Municipal Nationalist Party. As regards the remaining 66 non-descript candidates, it is futile to speculate about their politics or civics. This remark, however, does not apply to a veteran Corporator like Dr. Viegas or an indefatigable colt like Mr. Jhabvalla: they are both known workers.

THE NATIONALISTS' PROGRAMME.

The objects of the Nationalist Party as well as its programme are such as every progressive city should adopt. The different items of reforms which the Party wants to see through might be enumerated below:—

1. To make the Corporation a wholly elective body, with universal adult suffrage and proportional representation.
2. Referendum on any question of vital importance and also the right to call upon a member to resign his seat under particular circumstances.
3. Municipalisation of public services.
4. Complete autonomy to the Corporation in its own affairs.
5. Retrenchment and efficiency.
6. Closest scrutiny of land acquisition schemes.
7. Immediate introduction of compulsory and free primary education in the city.
8. Compulsory instruction in Hindi as the *lingua franca* of India.
9. Total prohibition of liquor within the limits of the city.
10. Working out of constructive programme of the Congress.
11. Redistribution of seats in proportion to the population of different Wards.
12. Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the city.

There is not a single item in this programme which any sane man can object to, unless he is blinded by partisanship or perverse loyalty. It has been a complaint in the city that even on the present basis the franchise is narrow and requires to be widened greatly. But there are members in the Corporation who would not scruple to fight every such progressive measure and it is hopeless to expect to make any headway in this direction unless there is a Nationalist majority there. As regards the question of total prohibition of liquor, this traffic is growing in spite of the professed sympathy of Government for Prohibition as a goal. If local liquor sales are going down, foreign liquor is sold in larger and larger quantities and it is up to the citizens of Bombay to see that every effort is made to wipe off this trade speedily since it is sapping the vitality of the city.

FORT WARD ELECTIONS

APPEAL TO CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is with great hope that I appeal to the clerks exercising the right of vote in the Fort Ward to give their full suport to the candidature of Mr. R. Venkatram at the forthcoming elections on the 1st February. It is hardly necessary for me to recapitulate here the many services of Mr. Venkatram in the interest of working and middle classes. His nationalism has stood the arduous test of many years. I hope the clerks will stand by him and see that he is returned to the Corporation by their unqualified support.—Yours, etc.

ANANDRAO R. V. RANJIT,
Chairman, Cleks' Union.

11, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 27-1-26.

MR. R. VENKATRAM'S CANDIDATURE

In the advertisement of the Municipal General Elections, which appeared yesterday in this journal, we regret that by an unfortunate misplacement of type, the names of persons who nominated and seconded the candidature of Mr. R. Venkatram, one of the Fort (A) Ward candidates, were not properly published. Mr. Venkatram has been nominated by Messrs. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee and Benjamin Guy Horniman and seconded by Messrs. Mathradas Kanji Matani and Syed Abdulla Brelvi.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CANDIDATES' SYMBOLS.

In order to enable voters to identify the candidates for whom they may desire to vote at the ensuing Municipal elections, the Municipal authorities have printed distinctive symbols against the names of the candidates in the voting paper. Candidates, so desiring will have their symbols published in this column:—

Candidate from C. Ward, Bhuleshwar.

RAMCHANDRA M. BHATT
Symbol— "HORSE"

(Advt.)

Symbol of
LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE
IS
"MAN"

VOTERS OF "C" WARD

(1) If you want "Superman" to represent you, do not vote for me.
(2) If you want Semaphores, do not vote for me,
(3) If you want a MAN, to act and fight as MAN, vote for

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE,
Symbol— "MAN"

(Advt.)

CANDIDATE FOR A. WARD, FORT.

MATHURADAS TRIKAMJI
Symbol— "FLOWER"

"All parties in the Corporation are agreed as to his contribution to the advancement of the City's interests during his present tenure and there are no two opinions as to the extent of his solid work.

L. R. TAIRSEE,
S. A. BRELVI,
B. F. BHARUCHA.

TO VOTERS OF D WARD.

TIGER

Symbol of Mr. K. F. NARIMAN

Do you want a Tiger to fight for your CIVIC RIGHTS?
If so, Support Mr. K. F. NARIMAN.

No. 9 IN VOTING PAPER.—G. B. TRIVEDI
Symbol "CHAIR"

Practical Social Worker for Orphans, Depressed Classes, fallen Women Prisoners, etc., etc.

Worked on popular side in the first Reformed Council.

"Unimpeachable Critic of the Development Department", said "Times of India"

BYCULLA (E) WARD.
VAIKUNTHRAI, AMBALAL DESAI, B.A.
Symbol—SWORD

Vote for one, who works for you.

20 AKALI PRISONERS RELEASED

AMRITSAR, Jany. 26.

Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh and his 19 companions of the first batch of Akalis who were released from the Lahore Fort Jail yesterday arrived here to-day when they were received by huge crowds of Akalis at the railway station. Arrangements had been made to conduct them to the Golden Temple in a procession, but Mehtav Singh refused to allow any such demonstration as so many of the Gurdwara prisoners were still in jail.—A. P.

RECEPTION TO MR. HORNIMAN.

A Public Reception will be given to Mr. B. G. Horniman, at Bandra by the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee and the Bandra Village Congress Committee under the Presidentship of Mr. J. K. Mehta, to-morrow (Friday), at 8-45 p.m. at New Rangari Chawl, Ghodbunder Road, Bandra.

Seats will be reserved for ladies.

The Maharajah of Sondur, a native State in Bellary District, declared the other day at Devangere that slaughter of cows was forbidden in his State. Old and dry animals in the hands of itinerant butchers if they happened to pass through his territory were liberated at the cost of Government.—A. P.

The municipalities of Surat and Rander have voted addresses of welcome to be presented to the Governor of Bombay on Monday 1st February.—A. P.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY PETITION

ORDER AGAINST SHARE-BROKERS

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Taraporewalla at the High Court on Wednesday morning in the matter of the petition made by Mulji Ranchhod Ved a sharebroker against Vasanji Mulji and Damodar Kalyanji for an order to adjudicate them as insolvents.

The respondents are partners in the firm of Vasanji Damodar and Co., doing business as sharebrokers. The petitioner alleged that they were indebted to various persons in the bazaar to the extent of Rs. 7 or 8 lakhs which they had not paid, nor had they settled the debt of Rs. 40,000 which they owed to the petitioner. Further, they had given notice to the Association that they had suspended payment. The petitioner also charged the debtors with a fraudulent transfer of their properties to their relations with a view to defeat their creditors. On these allegations, the petitioner submitted that the debtors had committed acts of insolvency under the Insolvency Act.

His Lordship in the course of a lengthy judgment held that the conduct of the respondents amounted to acts of insolvency, and accordingly passed an adjudication order against them.

CITY POLICE PURGE

ANOTHER OFFICER RESIGNS.

We understand that Sergeant Clews of Bombay City Police has resigned from the police force from the 26th instant. Sergeant Clews was a Deputy Inspector of Police and also officiated as Inspector of Police last year but was degraded about a year ago for absenting himself from the police station without leave. He was to have been promoted to his original grade again but it is alleged a certain incident occurred subsequently he has resigned the post.

This is the seventh case during the last six months of a police officer of the Bombay City Police quitting office either by resignation or dismissal apart from the other two cases in which two inspectors of police were degraded. Mr. P. A. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police, it appears, is determined to reform his department at any cost. The gambling dens and the obstruction of foot paths by chairs kept by hotelkeepers in certain localities and particularly at Grant Road are now conspicuous by their absence.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Rustomji Hormusji Patel, a Parsi youth, was put up before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of criminal breach of trust.

Inspector Dyer C. I. D. who stated that the accused purchased a motor car from Jockey S. Black, on December last for Rs. 4,500. Patel passed a promissory note for the car and pledged the car with Black as security. Subsequently the accused was alleged to have sold the car to another man for Rs. 3,250 without the complainant's knowledge.

Inspector Dyer applied for remand as police inquiries were incomplete.

The Magistrate ordered that the accused be released on a bail of Rs. 3,000 and one surety of like amount. The surety to deposit Rs. 800 in cash.

INDIA & 1926 DAVIS CUP CONTEST.

LONDON, Jany. 26.

An announcement in an evening paper of the probability of India not participating in the 1926 Davis Cup contests has created a surprise and disappointment in lawn tennis circles, particularly as the visit of Deane was mooted recently. It is hoped that India will be adequately represented at the Jubilee of Wimbledon.—Reuter's Special.

S. AFRICAN DEPUTATION AT BANGALORE

BANGALORE, Jan. 27.

Messrs. Godfrey and Pather of the South African Indian Deputation who arrived here yesterday were given a rousing reception last night when at an all-party meeting a resolution was passed asking for a Round Table Conference.—A. P.

SUSPENSION OF "LOKMANYA"

The "Lokamanya," a Marathi daily of the Maharashtra Party has from yesterday (27th instant), suspended its daily publication and will appear weekly on Mondays.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Dr. Annie Besant will arrive in Karachi on February 13th and next day she will preside at a conference of the promoters of Commonwealth of India Bill. She will remain in Karachi till 15th.

Mr. P. W. Sergeant arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay received a deputation from the Depressed Classes at the Secretariat, on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson visited the Assay Office on Wednesday.

The Old Paulines held their Annual Dinner at Government House, Bombay, on Wednesday. The following were present:—The Right Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson, Mr. F. G. Arnould, Mr. H. B. Clayton, Colonel J. Clementi, Mr. L G H Farmer, the Hon. Sir Arthur Froom, Mr. G. H. Gadsden, Mr. H. E. Garrod, Mr. A. P. Goldney, Mr. A. M. Green, Mr G W Hatch, Mr. H. I. May, Mr. P. C Penberthy, Mr. E. C. Rejo, Lt.-Colonel A. de C. Rennick, Mr. P. W. Sergeant, Mr. F. B. Wathen, Mr. M. Webb and Lt.-Colonel G H Willis.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co; Frere Road, Fort).

MAY:

27th January, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	19.49
To-day's Opening Rate	19.47
Difference	—2
To-day's Closing Rate	1957
Difference	+8

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

21th January, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	10.15
To-day's Opening Rate	10.11
Difference	—4
To-day's Closing Rate	10.10
Difference	—5

Khandi Closing Rate	Rs 350- 8-0
Sewri Closing Rate	Rs 351 -0-0

COTTON.
OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.

Future Delivery Prices:—

March	10.19—.07
May	10.09—.06
July	9.95—.06
October	9.62—.06
December	9.52—.04
January	9.50—.05

EGYPTIANS.

January	17.45—.10
March	17.05—.20
May	16.90—.15
November	17.10—.10

London, Jan. 26.

Exchange Belgium 106.98.
Exchange Athens 352.50.
Cuban Sugar C. I. F. United Kingdom 11/3 January-February value.

GANDHIJI BETTER

NO FEVER FOR TWO DAYS.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 27.

Mr. Gandhi had no fever during the last two days. He took quinine under medical advice, though not as much as he was asked to take.—A. P.

TO TAKE FIVE GRANIS OF QUININE ONLY.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 27.

Dr. Deshmukh of Bombay who has come here in connection with the University-seat bye-election, examined to-day Mr. Gandhi. He advised Mr. Gandhi to take only 5 grains of quinine and not 10 grains, which Dr. Kanuga had asked him to take, as ht (Dr. Deshmukh) thought it was quite sufficient for one who did not take any quinine before. Mr. Gandhi has been advised to take quinine for a few days more to remove the effects of malaria.—A. P.

TAXATION INCREASE INEVITABLE.

MR. BALDWIN'S PLEA FOR ECONOMIES.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Mr. Baldwin in a speech at the Unionist Association dinner in London said that unless great economies were secured an increase in taxation this year or the next, whatever Government was in power, will be inevitable. The Premier thankfully noted the hopeful signs of trade improvement and declared that economies must be made involving sacrifices not only of luxuries but of things almost in the category of necessities.

He stated that the eyes of their opponents were fixed more on spending than on saving, and Government needed the stoutest support of all its friends.

The foregoing came at the conclusion of a speech claiming a record year in legislation, and enumerating the satisfactory measures for settling foreign and domestic difficulties in which social reform occupied a prominent place.—Reuter.

U.S. AND THE WORLD COURT

WITHDRAWAL SANCTIONED BY SENATE.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Washington.—After a fortnight's debate, the Senate, to-day, embarked on a vote on the resolutions dealing with adhesion to the World Court. In the first place, it has approved of the reservations that the United States in joining the Court does not accept legal connection with the League and further that the United States shall have a voice in the selection of Judges and pay a fair share of the expenses of the Court.—Reuter.

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN BOMBAY.

The s.s. "Carinthea," 12,087 tons, Captain E. G. Diggle, arrived in harbour from New York, with several American Tourists.

A Pusad correspondent wires:—

"At the suggestion of some of Pusad voters, Mr. Anantrao Sapre pleader, Pusad, a Responsive Co-operationist has decided to stand for Darwha Pusad Constituency in place of Mr. Kane, resigned."

MARBLE & TILES

PONZONO HEXEGONAL TILES

Available in large quantities

RAVAL & CO.,

13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telgr. "BAPASOLA BOMBAY."

ESTABLISHED 1909.

Tel. 20883.

—:o:—

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA.

"MUBARAK MANZIL"

Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

BRANCH AT CALCUTTA

SUPPLIER OF

Electrical Accessories, Heavy Chemicals, Flour Mills, Carborundum Wheels for grinding and polishing Artificial Rubby, Iron, & Steel, etc., Engineers', Tools, Stores for Railway, Cotton, Ginning and Pressing Factories and also Textile Mills.

Goods Supplied for Immediate and Forward Deliveries.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

Aspiring Students of Commerce shoul therefcre give all attention to the stud "Specialised Banking" (C.A.I.B.) "Specialised Insurance" (A.Ch.I.I.); "Specialised Secretarial Work" (F.I.S.A.) an "General Commerce Courses" (C.E.T.D.), for which there is an unlimited field and "Specialised Accountancy" (G.D.A.) may wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course as that Professio is now getting over-crowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES

have begun in the Bombay Homœopathic Medical College. Students desirous to join should see the PRINCIPAL, Broacha Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX

AND

SUPER TAX

EXPERTS

HAVE REMOVED TO

6, Sukhadvala Buildings,

Ravelin Street, Hornby Rd., Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. 22560.

PUBLIC MEETING

AT THE

Sir COWASJI JEHANGHIR HALL

ON

FRIDAY, January 29th,' AT 6-45 P.M.

TO MEET

Col. GIDNEY,

THE LEADER OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN DEPUTATION to England.

Col. GIDNEY, will address the Meeting.

Mr. E. E. WOODS, M. L. C., will preside.

All are invited to attend.

KNOW THYSELF

Consult Prof. I. B. MEHTA, Scientific Palmist and Occultist. Revelations authenticated by eminent gentries of all communities. No. 467, Above New Persian Grand Restaurant, near Grant Road Tram Termi-nus.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1926.

SLAVE-STATUS.

The debate in the Assembly on the release of political prisoners and the admission of exiles to the country, furnishes a timely, if repugnant, revelation of the principles on which the Government of India rely for the administration of law and order. It is timely because some of our optimistic politicians required a reminder of the nature of the response the Government are prepared to give to their gratuitous overtures. Mr. Goswami's amendment to the main resolution was couched in conservative terms, but it failed to elicit the smallest sign of any spirit of generosity—let alone justice—in the mind of the Government. Mr. Goswami is to be congratulated on the skill and eloquence with which he handled his amendment which was rightly framed on more conservative lines then Mr. Mahomed Shafee's resolution. The uncompromising opposition of the Home Member shows the unbridgeable divergence of views existing between the Government and the people on the essential principles of justice. The amendment was carried by a majority, but we have no hope of the Government complying with its demand. In all essential matters the Indian legislature continues to be a body without any power to impose the will of the people on the Government or even to modify, in the least degree, its policy. Sir Alexander Muddiman exhibited the suavity of the hangman in expressing his concern for the victims of oppression. But the Government adheres to its cruel purpose.

Mr. Goswami's proposal was simple. He asked for the release of political prisoners detained without trial, giving Government the option of normal proceedings in a court of law, and he suggested the removal of the ban on men like Dr. Sudhindra Bose who are exiles from their native country. The reply of the Home Member to this is a fresh confession of bankrupt statesmanship. A Government constituted without reference to the will of the people has, according to him, to rely on arbitrary decisions restricting the liberty of subjects. He affected much concern for individual cases of hardship and undertook to consider minor grievances. But the public do not ask for or want any such concession. They ask that justice should be administered and the treacherous policy of interning and externing individuals without due establishment of guilt be ended by restoring to the Judiciary the functions which are usurped by the Executive under this monstrous Act, which examples on the right of citizens to be allowed to answer charges made against them before they are imprisoned. The punishment of men without trial outrages justice and humanity. During the war, the Government enacted lawless laws in the name of the Defence of India. Seven years after the war, we are subjected to paraphrased forms of martial law which give the Executive the freedom to trespass against elementary civic rights. The fact is, unfortunately, that a Government irresponsible to the people has to depend upon anarchic practice, violating the elementary principles of freedom in order to maintain its wrongful prerogatives, and there is no remedy except forcing it to surrender those prerogatives to the people, to whom they rightly belong.

In 1924, the Bengal Ordinance was responsible for the arrest of more than a hundred individuals. The Ordinance contained a proviso permitting the trial of detenues by special tribunals, but except in one case the Government have not dared to face the consequences of an investigation even on their own terms. Is it not time that men of the type of Subash Chandra Bose and Anil Baran Roy were released or else tried by legitimate process of the Courts? For over a year they have been condemned to suffer at the instance of the police, and the Government shirk the responsibility of proving their guilt. The fable that enquiry would endanger the lives of witnesses has been exploded by the experience of open trials in recent history, both in Bengal and in the Punjab. It is in any case, an excuse and not a defence, but even at that, it is shown to be without justification in experience. We desire to state plainly our conviction that the real truth is that the Government really want these special laws to overawe political agitation, and no amount of specious special pleading can disguise it. It is so simple to carry on the business of Government by resort to lawless arrests and punishment. Power, wielded irrespective of popular support, requires the practice of violence. The attitude of the defenders of the Government in the Assembly is untenable and atrocious, because it defies the elementary purpose of good government, which is to give the citizen protection from coercion and freedom to develop in his own way unless the Court condemns him. Sir Alexander Muddiman is horrified at the prospect of "shaking hands with murder"—a feat which the British Government, like most others, is capable of performing in an emergency when it suits its purpose. He officiously defended the police, but we know too much of the system of police surveillance in a country where patriotism is held in check. The political functions of the police in a subject-country become a thing of degenerate frightfulness. Men are interned and externed on the word of the informer, who is the terrorised tool of the police. The excuses given are often fabricated. To suit some individual bureaucrat men are kept out of the country, while on the *ex parte* demand of the police hundreds and sometimes thousands are doomed to jail life. It constitutes a violation of rights, not merely in academic form but in gruesome practice. The debate in the Assembly was necessarily a repetition of well-worn protests, but that mere fact indicates the futility of co-operation in legislatures where the protests of the popular representatives are persistently overridden. These occasions only serve to demonstrate the real slave-status of the Indian people,—a status in which the propounders of the new gospel of responsive co-operation ask them to acquiesce.

RUSSIA AND THE WARRING TUCHUNS.

A message from Moscow gives the news of a peaceful settlement between the Soviet authorities and the Chinese Foreign Office representatives as regards the Eastern Railway. In other words the Soviet administration, hoping that the internecine warfare amongst the Tuchuns would give Russia a free hand to extend her economic and political control in Mongolia, tried the bluster of the big stick and has failed. The Soviet emissaries thought that they could work up an agitation in Mongolia against the Chinese whom the Mongols have always disliked, and they fondly believed that in their apparently democratic propaganda they would have the young Republican elements all over China on their side. The political differences between the Manchurian War-Lord, Chang Tso-Lin, who is in virtual administrative possession of all Northern China, and the Central Government at Peking gave the Soviet hopes that, going beyond the Treaty agreement regarding the railway would have to be tolerated by the Peking Government. But Chang Tso-Lin and the Peking Government as well as the young Republicans are all at one in defending China's sovereign rights, and the prompt expression of their defence in imprisoning the Russian head of the Eastern Railway was universally applauded in China. The act opened the Soviet's eyes, and he has now been set free, and the Soviet Goernment is not likely to forget the warning given by Chinese journals like the "Shihjinj Ijpao," which says: "We are opposed to Imperialism, but we are equally opposed to Red Imperialism, which has clearly exposed its designs in China."

Notes of the Day.

The Conflict.

Many South African Whites talk as if there was raging in the country they have grabbed a terrible conflict between two civilizations. But to the White capitalists in the country what matters is not the conflict, but the necessity of obtaining cheap labour. That is why the South African Senate, which represents the big industrial interests, rejected last time the Class Area Bill, which wants to exclude natives and Asiatics from mine and factory labour. Even in the Lower House, as the voting on the re-introduced bill shows, there was keen opposition on the first reading. Will the South African Government continue to lump together Asiatics with natives as persons to be prohibited from mining and facory work, or will it, just to get the Senate to pass the measure, exclude only the Asiatics? The capitalists want the natives, because they can be got cheap.

Their Kindness.

As regards the Indians, the feeling against them comes not so much from the big employers of labour and the industrial magnates as from the European artizan and the European merchant. In denying the Indians the political franchise, every class of Whites, excepting a small group, is of course united, but the White capitalists cannot forget the fact, that there are varieties of labour in which the Indian can stand the heat of the climate far better than the European workman, and would like to retain the former under certain restrictions. These are to be imposed on the Indian solely to do him good. It is due to kind thoughts about Indians that the idea of compulsory segregation arose. In the words of a writer in the "Rand Daily Mail" of December 25th, "the idea is merely to give people of a class an area in which they can live and develop on their own lines, both socially and as regards their religion. No other class will be allowed either to trade or reside in these areas." And the writer wonders why there should be an agitation against such segregation "particularly from the Indian quarter."

The Liberal Split

Sir Alfred Mond, one of the richest members of the Liberal Party, has gone over to the Conservatives because he cannot support, Mr. Lloyd George'e land programme recently adumbrated. The apostasy has evoked a characteristic denunciation by Mr. Lloyd George of one who can truthfully say that the ex-Premier had "never had a stauncher and more loyal friend in his political life" than himself. The land question, Mr. Lloyd George says, is only his excuse; "his real reason is given in that part of his letter where he reveals his conviction that the Liberal Party offers poor prospects for ambitious men like another notorious member of his race." Sir Alfred Mond, realising that he is no match for Mr. Lloyd George in a battle of recrimination, makes a dignified retort by declaring that if he had merely wished to serve personal ends, he would have left the ex-Premier at the time of his greatest defeat and his greatest isolation in order to advance his own political career.

Exaggerated Fears.

The fact is Sir Alfred Mond is genuinely frightened by Mr. Lloyd George's land programme even though, as Lord Oxford points out, it has not yet been officially endorsed by the Liberal Party. Despite the hopeless confusion of principles involved in Mr. Lloyd George's programme, its basic idea is to revivify the fortunes of his party by a new campaign against the squires. Sir Alfred Mond, who is a big capitalist, realises that if the right of landlords, mostly Tories, to mismanage land is successfully challenged, it will soon be the turn of other forms of capital to face the same doom. But Sir Alfred Mond's fears are exaggerated. It is true that the Liberal Party will, in the hope of getting some part at least of the million which Mr. George collected while the Coalition had honours to bestow, adopt his land programme, but it will do so only after modifying it a great deal. Already Mr. Lloyd George has been compelled to retreat. For, while originally his programme envisaged the transference of the whole agricultural land at one stroke to national ownership, "graduality" will now be its principal feature.

The dog in the manger.

"The Kesari" of Poona is in a fix. It has to cover up its anxiety that Dr. Deshmukh, the Congress candidate, will succeed in the University by-election as against Dr. Paranjpye, the Liberal ex-minister, in whose support "the Kesari" finds it difficult to say anything. It is angry with the Poona Liberal, because he has let out the truth that between Mr. Jayakar's ideas and his there is nothing dissimilar. It is angry with Dr. Deshmukh because he, a Tilakite, in the sense Gaekwad Wada interprets the term, has declared himself a follower of Motilal Nehru. The Poona paper, therefore, asks the elect band of Responsive Co-operators to give response to none of the two candidates and abstain from voting. In other words, it wants them to pursue the dog in the manger policy. Not many, we suppose, will follow this callous advice.

THE UNIVERSITY ELECTION

DR. PARANJPYE'S PITIFUL RECORD.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

We were told that Dr. Paranjpye was the Indian edition of Mr. Fisher and that the days of the educational millenium were at hand. But the record of Dr. Paranjpye is a record of miserable failure, ineptitude and incapacity Dr. Paranjpye, the enthusiastic champion, of free and compulsory education, began to speak in altogether a different vein as soon as he assumed the reins of office. Then free and compulsory education became 'not a matter of practical politics.' His indifference to the pressing problem of the nation disgusted his own friends and Professors Kanitkar, Kale and Joag, had to begin a campaign against him. The "Servant of India" and the "Indian Social Reformer," certainly no enemies of Dr. Paranjpye, gave him plain hints to take up the question or retire. The earnest friends of Primary Education in the Council tabled resolutions almost censuring Dr. Paranjpye and the Minister was forced to do something to forestal the adverse vote of the Council.

Dr. Paranjpye promised in the Select Committee on the Primary Education Bill that Government would raise their grants to Municipalities and District Local Boards to two-thirds and three-fourths respectively but afterwards resiled from the position and came down to one-half and two-thirds, thus postponing the day of compulsion in the land.

A Pitiful Record.

As regards secondary education, Dr. Paranjpye's record is no better, in fact distinctly worse. When a cut of 60 lakhs was proposed and the Reserved Departments wanted to apportion it between all Departments it was the plain duty of Dr. Paranjpye to inform the Council that so far as education was concerned he could not retrench a single pie. It is not to be supposed that such a bold and necessary attitude would not have been supported by the Council. But Dr. Paranjpye weakly consented to a cut of 8 1/2 lakhs and ruined the educational system altogether.

Dr. Paranjpye early in his career as a Minister said: "I am keen on having three more medical colleges in the Presidency; money on medical colleges is never wasted. We must have a medical man within a reasonable distance of every village." When we remember that of the 26,253 towns and villages in the Bombay Presidency 25,000 are without any medical help Government, private or aided, this was a fairly reasonable view. How did he acquit himself, however, as regards medical education? He restricted the number of medical students in the Grant Medical College, then the only Medical College in the Presidency. He took absolutely no steps to further medical education and the medical school in the Karnatak that was thought of was also abandoned by him. We have to thank him again for the abolition of the Forest College, the only one of its kind in the Presidency.

Visvesvarayya Report Suppressed.

As for technical and industrial education, he kept the report of the Visvesvaryya Committee with him for over eighteen months and ultimately left the Council without doing anything in the matter. The catalogue of his sins of ommission and commission seems to swell the more, the more closely we examine his pretensions. Dr. Paranjpye stopped the free distribution of quinine. He abolished the medical inspection of students and for a paltry few thousands abandoned an extremely useful measure. He aboished Training Schools and the Inspectorship of Training Schools. In fact it was abolition all round. In the case of Nadiad, Ahmedabad and Surat primary schools which were decidedly better than most of the Government schools Dr. Paranjpye adopted harsh measures and ultimately got the municipalities suspended.

As regards text-books Dr. Paranjpye accepted a very strange attitude. As an ordinary member of Council Dr. Paranjpye was the uncompromising critic of the attempts of Government to find sedition in a book on Algebra and their peculiar fondness for Marsden and Anderson's worthless books on Indian history. He demanded for the Headmasters the liberty to choose their text-books subject to the veto of Government. But as Minister there was the strange spectacle of Dr. Paranjpye defending Marsden and Anderson. Dr. Paranjpye insisted that subjects, carriculum and books, one and all shall be as prescribed by Government. Of course, the School Board is allowed to make changes with the sanction of Government. But Dr Paranjpye would have lost nothing by leaving to the Headmasters and School Boards the liberty to choose text-books.

His disposal of the tender for the publication of text-books was hardly to his credit. He gave the contract to the "Times of India" for Marathi, Gujarati and Sindhi series and the Kanarese series was given to Mr. Dalar of Poona. There was a lower tender from the Chitrashala Press, but the political views of Mr. Vasunderrao Joshi not being of the approved sort, Dr. Paranjpye needs must approve of the higher tender of the "Times of India." If Mr. Joshi was to be penalised because he was a non-Co-operator, is it to be supposed that Dr. Paranjpye chose the "Times of India" because its political views were to his liking? Such has been the transformation of Dr. Paranjpye. Is patronage to be distributed according to political views?

A Government Henchman.

As regards non-educational topics Dr. Paranjpye always faithfully voted as the henchman of Government though he could have exercised his right of abstaining from voting. Notably as regards flogging in Jails and Dr. Kapadia's case, Dr. Paranjpye voted with Government. All this makes the case worse against Dr. Paranjpye and one must only recommend his rejection in no uncertain terms by the Universtity electors.

TRADE MARKS

(By Himatlal Harilal Vakil.)

The importance of an elementary and concise knowledge of the law of trade marks cannot be overestimated for businessmen. The disastrous consequences of a hastily chosen trade mark are best known to those who have had anything to do with trade marks. The law does not permit any and every word or design to be selected and registered as a trade mark. In order that word or design may be registrable, it must belong to one or more of a number of specified classes. In practice, however, it is not every class legally permissible that lends itself ideally to the requirements of the businessman. A trade mark need not always be registered in order to be entitled to the protection of the law from infringement. Long usage is sufficient to safeguard a particular mark against infringement. And no one has any legal justification for marking his goods in a manner calculated, in all reasonable probability, to deceive an ordinary buyer into the belief that the goods are the manufacture of another.

What kind of trade mark should the businessman choose out of the classes legally permissible? The businessman may, if he likes sample some of the world-renowned trade marks to come to this conclusion that the ideal trade mark for registration is a single word,—fulfilling of course, the conditions laid down by law——, differing materially from all existing trade marks, simple as far as it can be and calculated to make an indelible impression on the memory of even the least educated of possible buyers.

Devices are often preferred in this country to words as trade marks. The important thing to bear in mind regarding these is that nice questions for litigation regarding infringement by colourable imitation in part are bound to arise unless care be taken beforehand to select a neat device wholly novel and entirely exclusive, with no disclaimer whatever. To make trade marks of devices parts of which have got to be disclaimed at the time of registration, is to invite future trouble.

A right to a trade mark is not a right of property properly so-called in the trade mark at all. A trade mark has no independent existence. It does not exist as property except in conjunction with, and as an accessory to, a business and then only because it connotes the manufacture on skill of some person or persons. It follows that a trade mark, unlike a copyright, cannot be assigned except as part of the goodwill of a business.

TRIFLES.

The "Times of India" and "Evening News of India" cannot get over their annoyance with Mr. Horniman's candidature in the Municipal Elections The paper complains that Mr. Horniman might have entered the Corporation either "by Government nomination or by Co-option," but he has "disdained either of these alternatives." I have Mr. Horniman's assurance that he would not disdain Government nomination. He would not like to hurt the Government's feelings by allowing such a statement to pass uncontradicted.

* * *

Sir Denys Bray describes Sir Umar Hyat Khan as one on "whose qualifications I need not enlarge." One of the traits of Sir Umar is his unpremeditated sense of wit. Nearly three years ago, he was speaking on the need of title-holders being given a free license for carrying arms. He said: "They want it to defend themselves when people start hooting at them."

* * *

Mr. T. C. Goswami gave a rather clever turn to his words when he was heckled during his condemnation of court-vagaries in political cases. The Home Member rose to a point of order saying that judges should not be attacked. The President agreed, whereupon Mr Goswami declared "Then I say the judgment preposterous." A neat escape!

* * *

Mr. G. P. Ray yesterday informed the Assembly that Rs. 43,800 was realised last year from the hideous practice of littering telegraph-forms with advertisements, which reminds me of the man who entered the Telegraph Office smoking a cigarette. On objection being raised he showed the mandatory order on the telegraph-form 'Smoke Imperial Cigarettes.' He held his own.

* * *

An Irish Clergyman, preaching upon the wickedness of this world, got so carried away by his own eloquence, that he concluded his sermon saying:—"If the apple of discord be not nipped in the bud, it will burst forth into a conflagration which will dejuge the world."

WAYFARER.

POSTPONEMENT FAIRLY CERTAIN

CLASS AREAS BILL AND S. A. ASSEMBLY.

MR DUNCAN SUGGESTS FIGHT ON MERIT

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires from Cape Town under date January 27:—

The "Times" publishes a long editorial with an interview with Mr. Patrick Duncan suggesting abandonment of the vested rights controversy, centralising attention on the merits and demerits of the bill. Mr. Duncan insists that his interpretation of "vested rights" as only applying to gold law is correct, but acknowledges that certain parts of the bill will break the spirit of the Agreement and suggests that the bill will be introduced in a modified form.

I myself am now fairly certain about the postponement of the bill late in the session.

IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

POSTPONEMENT OF DEBATE.

DELHI, Jan. 27.

It is understood that an agreement has been reached between Government and Party leaders, Messrs. Nehru and Jinnah, to have to-morrow's resolution, in the Assembly, on South Africa postponed to some day leter in the session when an official day will be given. By that time Government hope to be in the possession of fuller material to enable a fruitful discussion.

SMUTS-GANDHI AGREEMENT ANALYSED.

MR DUNCAN AND CLASS AREAS BILL

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Cape Town, January 27th.—Mr. Patrick Duncan interviewed by the "Cape Times" declared that the present Asiatic Bill was exactly the same as one he had brought forward except that it dealt with the question of owning land by Indians in Natal which he did not think was affected by the term "vested rights" under the Smuts-Gandhi agreement. This seriously affected the rights of Indians in Natal in a manner not contemplated at the time of the Agreement. It seemed to him the matter should be attacked by those opposed to it on its merits and demerits and not on the ground that it was a breach of faith. He did not think any agreement was ever made with Indians that their rights would never be subject to any further restriction.

Personnally, he thought what they called an Asiatic menace not nearly so serious in South Africa as many people made it out to be. As regards "vested rights," Mr. Duncan took up exactly the same attitude as when introducing the Class Areas Bill 1924 namely, that "vested rights" were those under gold law. He considered that the Asiatic menace would grow less as time went on.

"TIMES'" COMMENT.

The "Cape Times" commenting on the interview considers the agitation in India against the Asiatic Bill has been and is very largely inspired and fomented by the belief that the bill is a breach of faith on the part of the South African Government. The paper declares that the agreement must be interpreted in the light of words actually used between the two parties to it and those who argue that "vested rights" meant all vested rights, the "Cape Times" says if the agreement meant what it is now said to have meant Mr. Gandhi would hardly have omitted to make sure it said so. Mr. Gandhi knew General Smuts could not give an assurance which went further than the administration of the existing laws and he received that assurance. Mr. Gandhi must have known that General Smuts could not pledge the South African Legislature for all time not to alter the existing laws.

The truth is that Mr. Gandhi has now altered his view of the agreement 'in toto' He now reads into it a pledge which if it had been suggested at the time would have made any agreement impossible. His new interpretation of the agreement has been accepted with ignorance of facts which can only be described as lamentable by the Government of India and has been exploited by Indian opinion with wholesale lack either of knowledge or scruple. Mr. Duncan puts the finger on the real point of all this controversy when he says that the matter should be attacked on its merits and demerits and not on the ground of breach of faith.

ADVICE TO INDIANS.

Concluding, the "Times" says if the Government of India and the deputation now in the Union will make an effort to get free from the obsessions about the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement—an obsolete document as far as the new legislation goes,—to understand the problem of Indians in South Africa and to formulate suggestions which may be helpful to the Prime Minister there is little reason why the peace for which the Bishop of Pretoria longs in company with all conscientious South Africans should be beyond mortal wit to achieve.

MODERATION APPRECIATED.

The recent moderate attitude of India has greatly affected the Indian position here for the better. For the last few days the Indian Delegation has been much more hopeful than ever before. Their mission is not fruitless. Reuter understands that the Delegation will be specially received by the Prime Minister and also Doctor Malan and

(Continued on page 8.)

GERMANY'S FOREIGN POLICY

DR. LUTHER'S STATEMENT IN REICHSTAG

QUESTION OF ENTRY INTO LEAGUE.

LONDON, Jany. 26.

Berlin.—The Chancellor Dr. Luther presented his Cabinet to a crowded Reichstag, and announced that the Government's foreign policy would be to pursue the path laid down by the Locarno Treaty. Its most important decision would be as regards Germany's entry into the League of Nations.

Referring to the statement in the note of the Conference of Ambassadors of 14th November that the occupation forces in the Rhineland would be appreciably reduced in such a manner that their strength would approach the normal figures, Dr. Luther declared that normal figures could only mean the strength of the German pre-war garrison in the Rhineland. This was emphasised in a German official statement which has not been contradicted by the Occupation Powers. Active negotiations regarding it were proceeding with the Governments concerned, and Government hoped they would lead to the desired result.

Some surprise has been caused by Dr. Luther's brief reference to the Government's foreign policy, and rather an indefinite allusion to Germany's entry into the League of Nations. The latter is interpreted to mean that Government is awaiting a settlement of the dispute regarding the strength of the Occupation Forces in the Rhineland before pledging Germany definitely to join the League which is regarded as a sop to the Right.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT AND GERMANY

ALLEGATION AND DENIAL

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Paris.—French official circles attach much importance to the revelation in the report of the Inter-Allied Control Committee that Germany has done nothing to carry out the reforms of military organisations, police transformation and munition factories upon which the Allies insist before the military Control over Germany passes into the hands of the League.

Berlin.—A semi-official statement denying the assertion says that disarmament has been so rigorously prosecuted in the past few months that a settlement of the majority of the points has been already concluded, or is approaching completion.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS ON GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message says:—Papers are very much interested in the conference M. Briand is expected to have to-morrow with Sir A. Chamberlain and understand that they will discuss whether Germany may be considered as having fulfilled her disarmament obligations and admitted to the League of Nations before the mitted to the League of Nations before in Inter-Allied Committee of Military Control has completed its work.

"Le Journal" thinks that the framers of the Locarno Pact are faced with a rather tender situation, for, while the Allies have been very generous towards Germany the latter has been shewing militarist and nationalist tendencies.

"L'Oeuvre" considers that Germany's attitude is illogical as she claims concessions before having fulfilled the disarmament conditions. Moreover, the Locarno Pact does not cancel the Versailles Treaty.

SOVIET TRADE UNIONS

SUPPRESSION BY CHINESE.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Peking.—Telegrams from Harbin complain that despite Chang-Tso-Lin's orders, the Chinese military authorities continue to suppress the Soviet Trade Unions at Harbin the resumption of the activities to the trade and their officials arrested.

Moscow.—The Tass Agency is authoritatively informed that questions regarding the resumption of the activities of the trade unions connected with the Chinese Eastern Railway, compensation for the losses caused by the Manchurian authorities during the dispute and responsibility for outrages will be the subject of further discussions between the two parties.—Reuter.

B. N. W RAILWAY

NOT ACQUIRED BY S. OF S.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

At a meeting of the Bengal North-Western Railway, Sir Henry Burt, Chairman, contradicted the rumour that the Secretary of State had already decided to acquire the property of the railway. He stated that the agreed purchase price of 10.17 crores would become payable only if the Secretary of State elected to acquire the Company's lines in 1932.—Reuter.

ITALIAN DEBT SETTLEMENT

LONDON, Jany. 26.

A complete agreement has been reached on the funding of the Italian Debt to Britain, and will be signed to-morrow.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The Anglo-Italian debt agreement was signed at the Treasury, this morning. The first payment will occur on 15th March.—Reuter.

INDORE IN BAWLA DRAMA,

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COMMISSION?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

A London message to the "Statesman" states:—

"It is declared in political quarters that an official statement will be issued almost immediately regarding the Maharaja of Indore. Lord Reading and the Earl of Birkenhead, it is understood, have been in consultation, the former desiring, prior to his departure from India, to come to some conclusion regarding the Maharaja of Indore's position as the result of the revelations in the Mumtaz Begum case.

It is considered that the Viceroy will appoint a Commission of five, including a High Court Judge and two ruling Princes, to sit in India. The Commission would then decide, the Viceroy acting not in his capacity as Governor-General but as the direct representative of the King-Emperor on the action to be taken. It is expected that H. E. the Viceroy will shortly order a Special Commission to investigate the Maharaja of Indore's alleged association with the abduction of Mumtaz Begum.

THE HEDJAZ DEPUTATION.

LONG CONFERENCE WITH IBN SAUD

Mr. Syed Habib, President Jamiat-e-Khuddam-ul-Haramain, Hedjaz Deputation, wires from Jeddah on 25th January: "Sultan Ibn Saud's officials at Jeddah received us cordially. Interviewed Ibn Saud at Jeddah, had a long talk. Reached Mecca, visited Kaaba, and returned. Conditions of the Hedjaz are pitiable, food and clothing wanted badly. The Khilafat Deputation is returning."

RAILWAY FINANCE

DISCUSSION IN STANDING COMMITTEE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

Among the subjects discussed by the Railway Standing Finance Committee the outstanding one was the reduction of passenger fares. The Financial Commissioner of Railways supplied the members of the Committee with a memorandum based on the analysis of figures. It was stated that the total probable loss in railway revenue expected over six railways is Rs. 1,10,91,000, that is, the G. I. P. Rs. 35,00,000, the South Indian Rs. 17,00,000, the Assam-Bengal Rs. 33,000, the North-Western Rs. 33,00,000, the Benagl-Nagpur Rs. 7,50,000, and the East Indian Rs. 18,36,000. The Committee considered that a satisfactory start had been made in the reduction of passenger fares. They thought, however, that the question might be immediately considered as to whether on other prosperous railways (except A. B. Rly., E. B. Rly. and B. N. Rly.) more substantial reductions in first and second class fares should not be made on the lines of those made on the G. I. P. Railway. The Committee also recommended that in considering any further alterations in fares the Agents should consider the distriution of traffic in shorter zone than of 300 miles.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer said that he was in favour of uniform rate per mile for each class of passenger fare. The Committee supported Mr. Jamnadas's view that the reduction in fares ought to have the result of stimulating traffic. Subject to these remarks the Committee approved with gratification the start made in reduction of fares. The Committee on the other hand maintained the opposition of the Assembly and the country when the Lee Commission's concessions on the Railways came up. The Financial Commissioner submitted a memorandum on the supplementary grant under the demand "railway working expenses" (Administration) which contained a provision showing excess of 67 lakhs. The Committee agreed to 31 lakhs of the supplementary demand and advised consideration by the Assembly of the remaining 37 lakhs which was to meet the extra expenditure for the extension of the Lee Commission concessions to officers of the East Indian, G. I. P., and Company-worked railways from 1st April, 1924.

Then the Committee came to discuss the demand under "working expenses" (Administration) and the demand under "repairs and maintenance operations." Mr. Rama Iyengar's newspaper articles for economy and retrenchment in railway's expenditure were taken up for consideration. It was decided that no useful purpose would be served by further discussion especially in view of the fact that while the Inchcape Committee suggested a profit of 8.5 crores after meeting interest and other charges. The actual profits of last year after meeting those charges amounted to 13.12 crores.

ALLEGED FRENCH SPY CASE

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Paris.—Further development in the alleged spy case is the arrest at Toulon of a twenty-three-year-old dancer, Mademoiselle Lefebvre, who is alleged to have corresponded by letter acknowledging the receipt of sums of money and promising to supply "information asked for."—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

In the Scottish Cup replays, Solway Star beat Johnstone by three goals to nil and the Hibernians beat Broxburn by 1 goal to nil.—Reuter's Special.

London.—Cordial messages testifying to the beneficial influence of the Press Conference at Melbourne, and expressing gratification at its success from all Dominions Premiers, the Viceroy of India, and Sir Hugh Denison were read at the dinner at Savoy Hotel, given last night to Viscount Burnham and his fellow-delegates.—Reuter.

The Lords have unanimously dismissed the Crown's appeal versus Henning.—Reuter.

The dinner given to the Empire Press Conference delegates at the Savoy Hotel was given by the Empire Press Union.—Reuter.

AMBITION—CAUSE OF SECESSION.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ATTACKS SIR A. MOND,

LONDON, Jany. 26.

Bitter comment on Sir A. Mond's secession from the Liberal Party is made by Mr. Lloyd George. He says, "I am not in the least surprised. He was obviously making tracks for the Tory Party. The land question is his only excuse. His actions have nothing to do with land otherwise he would have gone to the Liberal Convention to present his case. If the decision had gone against him, he could then have acted. His real reason is given in that part of his letter where he reveals his conviction that the Liberal Party offers poor prospects for ambitious men. Like another notorious member of his race, he has gone to his own place."—Reuter.

SIR A. MOND RETALIATES

LONDON, Jany. 26.

Sir A. Mond in an interview replied to Mr. Lloyd George's criticisms. He said he had never changed his views on the question of freehold being the best solution of the agricultural problem. Mr. Lloyd George and he had always differed on this question. "If I merely wished to serve personal ends I had opportunities to do so, he well knows, by leaving him at a time of his greatest defeat and his greatest isolation in order to advance my own political career." Sir A. Mond declared that Mr. George never had a stauncher and more loyal friend in his political life. Whatever Mr. George might choose to say about him, he would not recriminate.—Reuter.

LORD OXFORD & SIR A MOND

LONDON, Jany. 26.

Lord Oxford, in a letter to Sir A. Mond on the subject of the latter's secession, points out that the Liberals' policy will be discussed fully next month and that he does not know Sir A. Mond's reasons for pre-supposing conclusions of the discussion.

IN HIS FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS.

Sir Alfred's son, who is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Eastern Counties Liberal Federation, has followed his father's footsteps and joined the Conservatives.—Reuter's Special.

KENYA AND E UROPEAN SETTLEMENT.

SUGGESTIONS AT E AFRICA CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Nairobi.—Except Sir Herbert Stanley, who was delayed owing to a railway washout, all Governors were present at the opening of the East Africa Conference. Sir Edward Grigg, opening the proceedings, said the Conference would probably deal with the hardest political, economic and moral problems now confronting the civilised Governments of the world. He referred to the vast range of questions connected with the quickening of Africa by a touch with European forces, which were demanding a patient and unresting experiment in education, medicine and almost every branch of Government. Sir E. Grigg was anxious that the policy of European settlement in Kenya should not be an isolated policy. He hoped that a similar policy would be adopted throughout East Africa wherever the Highlands existed; and where no highlands existed that policy pursued would not be incompatible with Kenya's.

He appealed for cooperation and not competition in railways and other territories.

Mr. William Gowers, replying, urged the adoption of methods and policies to fit facts, and not attempt to fit facts into the procrustean bed of a uniform system of administration and development.

Mr. Charles Lyall, on behalf of the Sudan, promised his Government's cooperation, wherever necessary.

Sir Donald Cameron and Sir Charles Bowring also replied.—Reuter.

BANGALORE APPEAL DISMISSED BY PRIVY COUNCIL

LONDON, Jany. 26.

Viscount Dunedin, Sir Arthur Channel and Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali sitting at the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has dismissed, with costs, the appeal of Mr. Thomas Charles William Skipp of Bangalore in connexion with a breach of promise case awarded in India in favour of Mrs. Lilian Mildred Kelly. The latter's cross-appeal that the damages she had been awarded were insufficient was also dismissed.—Reuter's Special.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION

DR DESHMUKH AT AHMEDABAD

WHY HE OPPOSED MR JAYAKAR IN 1923

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 27.

Dr. Deshmukh, who is contesting the Bombay University seat in the Bombay Legislative Council, addressed this evening a meeting of the local graduate voters, Mr. Vallabhai Patel presiding. Dr. Deshmukh said that he was a Congress candidate and he would carry out the Congress mandate

Asked why he opposed Mr. M. R. Jayakar in 1923, he said he was at first selected as a Swarajist candidate by Mr. V. J. Patel but afterwards on Mr. Jayakar's joining the Swaraj Party the latter was selected as a better man by Pandit Motilal Nehru. He (Dr. Deshmukh) resented this as a blemish on his public career as he thought himself to be a better Swarajist and a better Nationalist than Mr. Jayakar who did not join the Home Rule League till he found that it was safe to do so.

The President in his concluding remarks said that though he was opposed to council-entry as a thorough-going Non-Cooperator still his respect for Congress was as strong as ever. He advised the graduated voters of Gujarat to vote for the Congress candidate.—A. P.

GUJARAT GRADUATES TO VOTE FOR DR. DESHMUKH

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 27.

Mr. Vallabhai Patel, President of the Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. H. D. Saheba, President of the Swaraj Party, Ahmedabad, have issued a circular letter to graduate voters of Gujarat who are Congressmen or have sympathy or regard for the Congress, except those who have any conscientious objection, calling on them to vote for Dr. Deshmukh who has been selected as a Congress candidate for the bye-election necessitated by the resignation of his seat by Mr. M. R. Jayakar.—A. P.

"KESARI" & DR. DESHMUKH

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A small note appeared in yesterday's "Kesari" of Poona advising its readers to be neutral in exercising their votes for the University Election is a piece of nonsense. Abstension from voting means a success to Dr. Paranjpye. Does the "Kesari" intend not to return Dr. Deshmukh, a Nationalist by temper and one supported by the Swaraj Party and the Congress? Voters should beware of "Kesari's" advice which is at once destructive and misleading. I strongly request all voters concerned not to heed the "Kesari's" advice and solidly vote for Dr. Deshmukh.—Yours, etc.,

G. B. HUKERI.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MARWADI VIDIYALAYA

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party a public meeting will be held in Marwari Vidyalya Hall, to-day (Thursday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when speeches will be delivered by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai, K. F. Nariman, Jaysukhlal K. Mehta and others in support of the candidature of Dr. Deshmukh at the forth-coming bye-election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the University Constituency. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

LEPROSY RELIEF & INDIA

LONDON, Jany. 26.

Lord Chelmsford as President of the Leprosy Relief Association presided over a meeting of the Association's Committee at the India Office. He mentioned that the appeal launched from Mansion House, two years ago, had proved a failure. On the other hand response to the appeal to India had been good. Approximately £145,000 had been received in India, and altogether only £100,000 of the orginal quarter million sterling was still needed. He declared that the Association must, in the first place, impress on the Government of India that they ought to make a special effort to deal with the problem created by this appalling disease; and, secondly, appeal again to the City on behalf of the parts of the Empire, which had no wealth behind them as India had. He added that the work during the last two years was encouraging.—Reuter's Special.

JERSEY'S QUOTA OF WAR COSTS

LONDON, Jany. 26.

In response to the Privy Council's request to contribute to the Imperial Exchequer, Jersey states that it has decided to offer £300,000 as a free and final contribution to the costs of war.—Reuter's Special.

RUSSIAN GOLD BULLION IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Jany. 26.

A million sterling worth of gold bullion has arrived from Leningrad, and will be deposited as a security for considerable orders to British firms in connection with textile machinery and plant for Russia.—Reuter's Special.

STATUE OF EROS

LONDON, Jany. 26.

The statue of Eros is being definitely re-erected in Piccadilly Circus.—Reuter Special.

TRADE UNION BILL

ONLY FOR REGISTERED BODIES

SURPRISING ANNOUNCEMENTS IN ASSEMBLY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

The debate on the South African Indian position has been postponed and Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh whom the ballot box had favoured will not move his resolution tomorrow. The postponement was the result of Mr. Bhore's negotiations with the party leaders (Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Jinnah), who are reported to have fully satisfied themselves as to the wisdom of this move. I gather that the Government of India have, for the last few days, been in close communication with the South African Government regarding the Bill and they now believe that any discussion of the question at this stage would only imperil the chances of a favourable settlement. Mr. Bhore and not Sir Mahomed Habibullah, (the Member in charge of emigration) was engaged for over two hours in consultations with Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Motilal and after luncheon interval of the Assembly I learnt that an understanding was arrived at between Government and non-official members that Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh is not to move the resolution but that the Home Member, as the Leader of the House, will formally suggest postponement to some later date so as to enable Government to understand the trend of events in South Africa and accordingly adjust their own attitude. I had a short conversation with Doctor Abdur Rehman, the leader of the suggested postponement and he seemed to favour it.

NO APPEAL TO KING JUST YET.

It appears that the Government of India does not like the Assembly to pass a resolution at present suggesting even an appeal to His Majesty for veto in case the South African Parliament passes the Bill and the Union Government approves of it. No doubt delicate negotiations are proceeding between the Government of India and South African Government, but the idea that the adoption of the constitutional course of appealing to His Majesty for veto in the last resort would stiffen the backs of the South African Parliament and their Government has not satisfied those who think with Mr. M. K. Acharya that India should be permitted to wage war on South Africa in case of His Majesty not coming to the rescue of the millions of his subjects of his Empire. Disappointment was no doubt, felt by the public when they learnt of postponement but they have expressed confidence in the leaders who in their turn are guided considerably by the advice of Dr. Abdur Rehman. To-day, Dr. Abdur Rehman distributed to the members of the Assembly and to the public pamphlets closely analysing the anti-Asiatic Bill and pointing out the injury it proposes to inflict on Indians in South Africa. At question time in the Assembly also South Africa loomed somewhat large as usual and Mr. Venkatapathi Raju and several others were told that the Government of India cannot now agree to publish the correspondence that has so far passed between them and the Union Government.

A SURPRISING ANNOUNCEMENT.

There was one important announcement made by Government in the Assembly which deserves more attention than what the non-officials were in a mood to bestow. The announcement was that when Mr. McWatters gives up Finance Secretaryship in April he will be succeeded by Mr. Sim who is, at present, the Financial Commissioner of Railways and Mr. Sim will in turn be succeeded by Mr. A. A. L. Parsons and not an Indian as was urged by the Assembly in the last Railway budget discussions and on several other occasions and yet the announcement was, surprisingly enough, received amidst applause not only on official benches but also from a section of the non-official house. It will be interesting to know what the attitude of the Assembly would be when it comes to realise the significance of Sir Charles Innes' statement that "after careful consideration of the claims of possible candidates Government have decided that the best person to succeed Mr. Sim is Mr. Parsons." Fortunately enough, the Railway budget is not far off and the Indian non-officials have time to think.

ANOTHER SURPRISE.

Another surprise sprung upon the Assembly to-day was in the form of an answer as regards the Railway Rates Tribunal. It will be remembered that the Acworth Committee recommended that this body whenever it was constituted should be statutory and not merely advisory, but Lord Reading had told in his opening speech that the functions of the Tribunal would be advisory. The Assembly was confidently told to-day that this decision was arrived at after consultations with the Secretary of State. But that was not all. Even the Central Advisory Council for Railways has concurred in the Government proposal to make this body merely advisory, a suggestion against which Ahmedabad recently protested. The answer of the Railway Member was not satisfactory and Mr. Neogy asked supplementary questions but was choked by Sir Charles Innes suggesting that he might reserve his wrath and fury to the discussion stage of the railway budget.

TRADE UNIONS BILL.

Other proceedings in the Assembly were all about the Trade Union Bill. It so happens that Messrs. Joshi, Chamanlal and Devaki Prasad Singh sit in one bench and all the discussion on this Bill emanated from what has been described as the Labour Bench. But Lala Lajpat Rai though sitting in the front row now and then also takes part. The object of these members to-day was to see the benefits of the Bill extended to unregistered trade unions as well, but Gov-

(Continued on page 8.)

TRADE UNION BILL

(Continued from previous page).

ernment are sure of their strength namely if the Bill is sought to be altered radically then the whole measure will be dropped. Lest, therefore, this catastrophe should happen the Labour Bench after putting up vigorous fights did not claim divisions. The Bill will, however, be passed the next official day.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

DELHI, Jan. 27.

Important legislative business appeared on the order paper to-day including further consideration of the Trade Union Bill, Trading Taxation Bill and Contempt of Courts Bill and their final passage. An important Bill stands in the name of Sir Alexander Muddiman to amend Section 123 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to ask the Assembly once again to reconsider its attitude on the subject and to restore to court's discretion to award either rigorous or simple imprisonment in respect of proceedings under Section 109 of the Code. The Government of India attach considerable administrative importance to this measure as local Governments had represented that limiting punishment only to simple imprisonment was quite unsuitable to persons tried under Section 109.

MR. SIM'S NEW ROLE.

Sir Charles Innes announced that Mr. Sim, Financial Commissioner of Railways would proceed on short leave at the end of this session and on his return from leave become Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department in place of Mr. McWatters. After careful consideration of the claims of possible candidates Government had decided that the best man to succeed Mr. Sim was Mr. A. A. L. Parsons who would join as Financial Commissioner at the beginning of April. (Applause.—A. P.

During question hour the House was thin. The galleries also had only a small number of visitors.

SMUTS-GANDHI AGREEMENT.

Mr. Doraswamy Iyengar asked whether it was a fact that the Union Government treated the Smuts-Gandhi agreement as a mere scrap of paper what action Government proposed to take and whether it would adopt any measure of retaliation.

Mr. Bhore, replying, said, "It will be seen from Sir Benjamin Robertson's statement before the Asiatic Enquiry Commission that the Government of India have interpreted the Gandhi-Smuts agreement as implying that no new law would be passed imposing fresh restrictions on Indians. This interpretation was not accepted by the Asiatic Enquiry Commission. The view held by the Commission was that from Mr. Gandhi's own definition of vested rights as given in his letter of 7th July 1914 it would appear that no more was intended than that the vested rights of those Indians who were then living and trading in townships whether in contravention of law or not should be respected. It is understood that the present Union Government claim that the Smuts-Gandhi agreement as interpreted by the Asiatic Enquiry Commission has been fulfilled in spirit as well as letter inasmuch as the vested rights of Indians have been safeguarded in all laws which have been enacted by that Government in the past and also in the provisions of the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) bill which has been recently introduced.

Mr. Bhore drew attention to the Viceroy's speech regarding the steps Government were taking and as regards the suggestion for retaliation Mr. Bhore said "Government are not prepared now to make any statement regarding the action which they may deem it advisable to take in the event of the Asiatic Bill becoming law."

Mr. D. P. Sinha asked what steps had Government taken to convince the Union Government that our interpretation of the Smuts-Smuts-Gandhi agreement was right. Mr. Bhore suggested that the whole question be left over till to-morrow when the resolution on the subject was coming up for discussion.

BENGAL DETENUES.

Mr. Tonkinson was heckled for some ten minutes by Mr. Chamanlal, Mr. D. P. Sinha, Mr. K. Ahmed, Sir Hari Singh Gour and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar for his refusal to collect information regarding Bengal detenues, their present health, place of detention and reason for detention etc. Mr. Tonkinson held that the matter concerned the local Government primarily and the Government of India did not possess the information asked for.

Sir Hari Singh Gour contended that superintendence and control in this matter was vested in the Government of India who should supply information to the House. As supplementary enquiries were proceeding, the President intervened and observed that the Government of India should try to meet the House by collecting information wherever it could. (Applause from Swarajists bendhes).

Replying to Mr. Sarfraz Hussein Khan, Mr. Sim said, during 1924, passengers found travelling without tickets on class I railways were 23,47819 and for the first half of 1925 the number of such persons was 10,80,785. The question of amending the Railway Act to make the law dealing with passengers travelling without ticket more stringent was under consideration.

RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Replying to a question of Mr. Rama Aiyengar and Mr. V. Raju about the Rates Tribunal, Sir Charles Innes announced that after consultation with the Central Advisory Council the matter was again referred to the Secretary of State whose sanction had now been received. The body would be called the "Rates Advisory Committee" and its function would be to investigate and report to the Government of India on the following subjects:—(1) Complaints of undue preference (section 42 (2) of the Indian Railway Act 1890; (2) complaints that rates are unreasonable in themselves; (3) complaints of disputes in respect of terminals (section 46 of Railway Act); (4) reasonableness or otherwise of any conditions as to packing of articles specially liable to damage in transit or liable to cause damage to other merchandise; complaints in respect of conditions as to packing attached to rate and yard complaints that railway companies did not fulfil their obligations to provide reasonable facilities under section 42 (3) of Railways Act. The personnel of the Committee is under consideration and will be notified in due course."

Replying to Mr. Chetty's supplementary enquiry. Sir Charles Innes said that the decision to make the committee advisory and not statutory was arrived at in consultation with the Central Advisory Council who agreed to the proposal.

TRADE UNION BILL.

Discussion on the Trade Union Bill was next resumed. Mr. Joshi moved an amendment to remove restriction on the use of trade Union funds so that those labourers who were not organised could be helped out of registered trade union funds. Without such a right the whole solidarity of the Labour movement would be threatened and the bill would be cause of weakness rather than of strength by drawing a line of cleavage between organised and unorganised workers.

Laja Lajpatrai, intervening, made it clear that they were anxious to secure the principle Mr. Joshi had in view though the exact amendment could be settled mutually.

Sir B. N. Mitter, replying, conceded the desirability in the interest of the Labour movement of permitting the use of its funds on labour cause to the benefit of workmen in general. He wanted, however, that the amendment originally tabled by Mr. Joshi limiting such financial help to maximum of one-fourth of the Union's funds should be adopted. He, therefore, moved it himself. Sir B. N. Mitter felt sure that in this proposal he was going further than many on the non-official side would like to go.

Mr. Chamanlal approved of this amendment which was carried by the House.

Mr. Chamanlal next moved the insertion of a clause permitting a Union to spend its funds on any object that was not inconsistent with those specifically defined in the bill.

The amendment was rejected by 57 votes to 26.

FOR REGISTERED UNIONS ONLY.

Sir B. N. Mitra moved an amendment to the effect that the new clause relating to constitution of separate fund for political purposes must refer to registered trade unions and not to unregistered unions. Sir B. N. Mitra pointed out that the object was to clarify the position and leave no room for doubt on the matter.

Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha opposed the amendment as it sought to restrict benefit of the fund only to registered unions which was not the intention of select committee when it passed the clause.

Pandit Motilal Nehru contended that the language of the new clause was clear, namely, that the trade union may constitute separate political fund and there was no question of only registered union. This House must take the intention of the select committee in not specifying the expression "Registered Trade Union."

The President emphasised that the admissibility of certain amendments coming later on the agenda (relating to unregistered trade Union) would depend on the decision which the Assembly would give on this amendment of Sir B. N. Mitra. If the amendment of Sir B. N. Mitra was accepted then clearly the bill would be considered as not applying to unregistered trade Unions.

Mr. Jinnah, who was on the select committee, pointed out that the committee throughout dealt with registered Trade Unions. Pandit Motilal's interpretation was erroneous. The omission of the word "registered" before the expression "Trade Union" was an oversight and should not be taken advantage of now to include unregistered Trade Unions in order to extend the benefits of the bill to them as well.

Pandit Malaviya agreed with Mr. Jinnah and pointed out that every clause which was passed so far bore out that interpretation.

Mr. Chamanlal said the question was not the intention of the select committee but whether the Assembly was going to etxend the benefits to unregistered trade unions as well or not. The Assembly should not regard unregistered trade unions as unlawful assemblies.

Laja Lajpatrai, Dr. Macphail and others explained their respective points of view.

Sir Alexander Muddiman requested the Chair to consider seriously whether the select committee could enlarge the scope of the bill without the order of the House.

Mr. Joshi: This point must have been raised earlier.

Eventually, however, the amendment of Sir B. N. Mitra was carried, the Swarajists who had opposed it not challenging a division.

Thus the bill has been definitely declared to apply to registered trade unions and benefits would not extend to unregistered Trade Unions. The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

After lunch a number of amendments were moved by Mr. Joshi and Mr. Chamanlal and were rejected. When discussion took place on Section 16 which provides for political fund on voluntary basis, Sir B. N. Mitra appealed that as it represented compromise it should not be further altered.

Mr. Chamanlal's amendment laying down that ordinarily every member should subscribe to the political fund unless he secured immunity from it by special application was rejected.

IMMUNITY FROM CIVIL SUITS.

Mr. Joshi next moved amendment to delete a line thereby granting immunity from civil suits in trade disputes to persons like himself who might not belong to registered trade union but might be called upon to help.

Mr. Clow said that an officer when dealing with affairs of his union was sure to shew sense of responsibility. They were trying to build up trade unionism of responsible kind with responsible executive and audited funds. Mr. Joshi's amendment wanted to undermine whole principle of bill. Mr. Joshi had gallantly assisted workmen in past without trouble. (Laughter).

Mr. Wilson moved deletion of whole clause granting immunity from civil suits in certain cases of trade disputes.

Pandit Motilal and Sir. Jinnah opposed it. Later asked Mr. Wilson to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Willson: "I won't press it to division."

Mr. Willson's amendment was put and rejected.

CONFLICTING LEGAL OPINION.

Interesting, if also conflicting, legal discussion took place on an amendment moved by Mr. Joshi. The Bill grants immunity to a trade union against proceedings in respect of any act done by any person acting on behalf of the union if the union proved that such person did so without the knowledge of the union or against its express instructions and that the executive of the union repudiated this act at the earliest opportunity and by all reasonable publicity. Mr. Joshi's amendment wanted to grant immunity to trade union and left on the plaintiff the onus of proving that the person concerned acted with the knowledge of or in accordance with the instructions of the executive of the union.

In the discussions on legal points that followed Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. M. A. Jinnah supported Mr. Joshi's motion, while Mr. S. R. Das and Sir Henry Stanyon supported the original provision. Mr. S. R. Das pointed out that the bill proposed to limit ordinary law by giving protection to unions against proceedings in case they proved that persons acted without their knowledge or against express instructions. That was how he understood the clause.

The discussion had not concluded when the President adjourned the House. The interval, it is expected, will enable both the sides to come to some common agreement as to the exact form that provision should take, both the sides being agreed as to the main object in view. The Trade Union Bill took the whole day and other legislations including the introduction of the Trading Taxation Bill and the Contempt of Courts Bill did not come up for discussion. —A.P.

TUESDAY'S DEBATE.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF PATRIOTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

That hardy annual demand for the release of the political prisoners came up once more in the Legislative Assembly and as usual was carried by the non-official House amidst applause. Nothing else was expected from a House a large number of whose non-official members have themselves gone into jail and suffered untold hardships for their political convictions. The debate thought it lasted the whole day did not result in anything more than a formal assurance from Government that any individual case if brought to their notice would be carefully enquired into and if possible the person concerned released. Beyond this Government could not go although the non-officials mustered strong and spoke vehemently, sometimes passionately for the release of the prisoners with a view to bring about "an era of better understanding and greater good-will" as Lord Reading desired. As often happens the background for the debate was prepared by a volley of supplementary questions that was the lot of Sir Alexander Muddiman to face. Regarding the six state prisoners who have recently been transferred from Bengal to Madras jails the Home Member explained the Government position and said everything was being done to treat them properly. Mr. Goswamy's indignant querry if Sir Alexander Muddiman would himself like to be in small cells as these prisoners brought forth the reply "I should not like to". Here was the true answer which showed how Government generally treat political prisoners.

THE DEBATE.

When, therefore, Mr. Mahomed Shafee started the debate the non-official members were only too eager to ventilate not only the public feeling, but their personal grievances as well. Mr. Mahomed Shafee who had suffered in a Bihar jail during the days of the Non-Cooperation movement, however, put the case somewhat mildly. Mr. Nilkanta Das gently rebuked him for not unfolding the tale of woe which they both shared in jail. As usual both Mr. Ranga Iyer and Abhyankar denounced Government in harsh tone, while Mr. Amarnath Dutt from Bengal assumed the role of Burke and impeached the action of the Government for their "misdemeanour." Mr. M. K. Acharya speaking through his venerable looking beard advised the Government members to be at least Godfearing and not treat the prisoners as mere wretches. "Blackest of all black acts" was Mr. Acharya's description of the Bengal Ordinance. The House laughed not so much for his description as because some heard it as "blackest of all Blacketts." Nearly twenty members spoke, but most of them were Swarajists. This, however, was not the fault of Mr. Patel, because no Independent got up. Mr. Jinnah was the only one on the side of the Independents and he too towards the close of the debate.

THE MOST TELLING SPEECH.

On the Swarajist side the most telling speech was that of Mr. Goswami who moved his amendment omitting all reference to prisoners already convicted and confining the demand for the release of those detained without trial and pleaded for ordinary trial of those against whom Government had evidence and lastly urging for the removal of the difficulties in the way of Indian exiles returning to India. Mr. Goswami could have improved his case had he been less declamatory, although the non-officials fully shared his feelings for the detenues who were not even tried. He criticised the judiciary as having been prostituted to imperial ends in the sacred precincts of Westminster and quoted cases of Tilak and Sankaran Nair who both failed. Then what to say of the Indian judiciary which he considered merely mercenary.

The non-official European view was represented by Col. Crawford and Sir Darcy Lindsay who in effect said, "we sympathise with you Indians, but we shall support Government."

Mr. Goswami with his inside knowledge of affairs in Bengal intimated to the Assembly that the Bengal Government and the European community in Bengal had formed themselves into a clique and he gave expression to the popular belief that the Ordinance was passed after consulting the Europeans in Bengal. Sir Alexander Muddiman gently repudiated this statement which was later hotly denied by Sir Darcy Lindsay himself.

Laja Lajpat Rai distinguished himself to-day more by eloquence than by facts, but his views were heard with attention, because he came under every clause of the resolution at some time or other. He was deported, he was convicted, he was an exile and so the House applauded him when he asked Government not to adopt the language of diplomacy, but of earnestness, so that there might be a change of heart. But Dr. Hyder who owes his seat for his constituency (Government) supported Government because he could not in all conscience allow the principle of violence to establish itself, which he thought was the objective of Mr. Goswami. Soon, however, Dr. Hyder found a Tartar in Abdul Haye who challenged Dr. Hyder to come out to Aligarh and give expression to the statements made in the Assembly and face the consequences. Mr. Jinnah was gentle yet firm in his demand for the acceptance of Mr. Goswami's amendment. His great point was that no one should be imprisoned without trial and as for the release of the detenues, if Government wanted a gesture in the shape of Pt. Motilal going to the Viceregal Lodge well then he could not arrange for it otherwise. There was no reason why these men should not be tried or released.

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY.

The Home Member's reply was couched in a sympathetic vein and there was nothing provocative in it. This fact was acknowledged and expressed by the members in the lobby. He, however, considered the Assembly's demand as one for general amnesty for which "luxury" there must be two specific conditions, namely, some political objective to be gained and, secondly, absence of danger to society by general release. Judged by those two tests the demand in Government's opinion failed and so he could go no more than give the assurance that the cases of individuals would be enquired into and release ordered if possible. As regards the Indian exiles Government would not stand against their return, but Sir Alexander would give no guarantee that all of them would not be prosecuted. Although the non-officials generally appreciated Sir Alexander's tone they felt obliged to record their protest against the Government attitude which was clearly in the wrong. Therefore, the reasonable request of Mr. Goswami was carried by an overwhelming majority.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

DELHI, Jan. 26.

The following resolution had been moved by Maulvi M. Shafee:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased.

(a) to order the unconditional release of all such convicted or under-trial political prisoners in Indian Jails as have not been held guilty of or charged with any act of violence and all political detenues whose trial in a court of law is not contemplated

(b) to order the release of all other political prisoners convicted or under-trial provided that a committee consisting of two members elected by the Legislative Assembly and two members nominated by Government recommend their release, and

(c) to allow the return to their homes of all Indian exiles in foreign countries who are supposed to have been concerned in revolutionary movements in order to secure freedom for India on such reasonable and honourable terms as the Government may think fit to impose."

Mr. Ranga Aiyar referred the action taken by the Gladstone Government in granting amnesty to Irishmen who were proved murderers and assassins. "No man's liberty is safe under the rule of this dirty miserable Government", said Mr. Iyer and then thumping his bench with all his force added: "This damned, thrice damned Government (?) throwing scores of people in jails has proved to be the worst assassin known to history. (Applause from Swarajist benches and laughter from Treasury Benches.) You are driving the constitutionalists into the arms of revolutionaries. (Laughter from Irdependent benches.)".

Col. Crawford confessed that neither Mr. Ranga Iyer's speech smashing up Government furniture nor that of Mr. Safee had given one additional reason to those advanced at the last discussion on the subject to make the speaker change his mind. He admitted that there was a change in the atmosphere. "But that, Sir, is due to the measures taken by Government and upon which they should be congratulated."

Pandit Shamlal Nehru and Mr. Majid Bux supported the resolution.

Mr. M. K. Acharya said violence begot violence. "Do not look at the situation from the point of view of a policeman but from the point of view of a statesman."

MR. GOSWAMY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. T. C. Goswamy then moved the following amendment with a view to substitute it for the original resolution:—

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council (a) forthwith to secure the immediate release of all political prisoners detained without trial; (b) to take steps to remove all difficulties in the way of return to India of all Indian exiles in foreign countries who may be or may have been suspected of being concerned in any revolutionary or other activities regarded by Government as prejudicial to the interests of India; and (c) to bring to trial under the ordinary law of the land such persons against whom Government think that they have sufficient evidence to go to the court."

Mr. Goswamy explained that while he agreed fully with Mr. Safee's resolution he found that it brought within the scope of the resolution two distinct issues, namely, the case of political prisoners already convicted and those under trial. For the former, technically, they could only claim amnesty while in the case of the latter it was a matter of elementary jurisprudence and elementary human right. They all knew how the judiciary in India was being prostituted for Imperial ends. Even in the sacred precincts of Westminster the Tilak case and the O'Dwyer-Nair case had proved how the judiciary had been prostituted. Mr. Goswamy further made it clear that he did not think it immoral for any Indian to seek to affect a change in the Government by violent means. (Swarajists: Hear, hear.) Non-violence was a matter of expediency. He did not care whether even a Lord Chancellor or even a Chief Justice had examined the case of those detained without trial and so long as the charge was not framed against them to say that they were criminal was preposterous. He had omitted the case of non-Indian exiles because the only one he had in view was Mr. Horniman who had already managed to come back. As regards Indian exiles most of them were in Europe; while there were others who had been deprived of the right of American citizenship. He had reason to suspect that behind that decision of the American Supreme Court was the pressure of the British Government. (Laughter on the Treasury benches.)

Continuing, Mr. Goswamy commented upon the trial held recently by the special tribunal constituted in Bengal and characterised their judgment as notoriously and grossly partial.

The Home Member arose to a point of order.

The President ruled that Mr. Goswamy could not cast reflection on Judges.

Mr. Goswamy: Then, Sir, I say the judgment is preposterous. (Laughter.)

Mr. Goswamy next referred to Sir Willoughby Carey's backing out of the voluntary undertaking he had given to Mr. Johnston, M.P., to prove that Mr. Gandhi, Mr. C. R. Das and all others were revolutionaries.

When the Assembly met after lunch, Sir Willoughby Carey to whom reference was made by Mr. Goswamy before lunch was present. The President declared at the outset that no personal charge by one member of the House against another member whether present or absent could be made. But reference to the conduct of members of the Assembly as public men would be permitted. He (the President) allowed Mr. Goswamy to refer to the incident; because it related to the conduct of Sir Willoughby Carey as a public man.

In answer to the Home Member, the President said that he would now allow general discussion on both the resolution and amendment.

LALA DUNICHAND'S PLEA.

Lala Dunichand said he did not like the amendment of Mr. Goswamy and would not accept it unless it was forced by the House. Lala Dunichand told the House that he had received a letter from Mr. Hardayal who was in exile that the views of the Indian exiles had entirely changed and that they were prepared to serve their country in a faithful manner.

Dr. Hyder opposed both the resolution and the amendment, and characterised the atmosphere in the non-official section of the House as one of unreality.

Mr. Kumar Shankar Roy and Mr. Nilkant Das (Swarajists) supported the resolution.

HOME MEMBER'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, opposing the resolution, congratulated the mover on the restraint with which we spoke in spite of his jail experiences which had been brought to light by Mr. Nilkantha Das. Mr. Shafee was evidently one of those who believed that "stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage." (Laughter.) The Home Member pointed out that an offence against the State was more dangerous than any other offence.

Sir Alexander then analysed the three parts of the resolution and said it was impossible for Government to accept any of them. "The Government position is this", concluded the Home Member, "We are prepared to enquire into individual cases if brought to our notice. We desire to limit our actions, to limit restraints to the very minimum of what is essential to preserve our position. We do not desire to do more than that. We cannot in order to serve a political movement or to secure temporary support compromise the interests of the ordinary citizen which are the interests of law and order. I have tried to meet the resolution in a friendly spirit, and I feel I have given a satisfactory answer."

LALAJI'S PLEA FOR A CHANCE.

Lala Lajpatrai was cheered when he rose to speak. He said he had come under the three clauses of the amendment at one time or other of his life. When he was deported under Regulation III, he wanted the Home Member to take his word, there was absolutely no foundation for the charge against him. (The Home Member: I am glad to hear that.). Similarly, said the speaker, there might be many who might be suffering wrongly. Why not look into their cases again? When he and other members of the Congress Committee in the Punjab were declared seditious one day and arrested and let off on the advice of the Law officer Government did not even express regret at this error of judgment. As regards revolutionary movement he declared that no country was free from such movement, not even Great Britain. Indeed, world's progress was impossible without revolution. Government had not succeeded in the past twenty-five years in exterminating revolutionary movement because unless it removed the cause of the movement by conceding popular demands, the movement would not die. Why not appoint a committee to go into revision of cases? As regards the exies, Government was refusing passports even to those who would take the risk of coming out to India and stand prosecution. One boy met him in Constantinople and though he referred his complaint for non-grant of passport to the Labour Secretary of State nothing had been heard since.

Home Member:—Will the hon. member bring the case to my notice?

Lala Lajpatrai promised to do so. He pointed out that this was an illustration of the difficulties. Let the exiles come back and have a chance to restart life.

Sir Willoughby Carey gave a personal explanation regarding the attack made on him by Mr. T. C. Goswamy. He did not meet Mr. Johnstone, he said, because certain conditions which he (Sir Willoughby) had laid down for the meeting had not been fulfilled.

CHALLENGE TO DR. HYDER.

Mr. Abdul Haye declared that Dr. Hyder did not represent the Muslim view and challenged him to contest the election against him from any constituency. (Applause.). The speaker did not believe in sycophancy and hoped the Aligarh University authorities would disown Dr. Hyder's view.

Mr. Abhyankar challenged the Home Members' view that offence against the State was graver than other offences. Loyalty and patriotism could not go hand in hand in this country under foreign rule. He (Mr. Abhyankar) did not support violence, but told sycophants that if an Indian was appointed a member of the Government it was because a person had thrown a bomb in the streets of Calcutta. It was because of the revolutionary that Government threw them some crumbs. In one breath the Home Member had made no difference in the eye of the law in the nature of an offence but in the same breath he drew a line between Moplah prisoners and others. A great English lawyer had described law as an ass. Law was merely the creature of justice, but did Government law give justice? "In all of us, there is the beast, there is the man and there is the God. If you act beastly, the beast in us responds; if you act manly the man in us will come out, and if you act godly the God being one we shall all become united."

NOT PLEADING FOR MERCY.

Mr. Jinnah said he was not going to plead for mercy. The Home Member had given them no indication when the time would come for a general amnesty. "It seems that a general amnesty will only come when Pundit Motilal Nehru will go to the Viceregal Lodge. I am afraid I cannot induce him to do that. I cannot therefore comply with that condition." The speaker did not believe that the Committee appointed to go into the cases of political prisoners would do any good. He, therefore, gave wholehearted support to Mr. Goswami's amendment. He appealed to his European friends to take a sane view of the situation and not let men rot in jails without trial. As regards exiles he had met separately ten or twelve of them who all admitted to him that they had helped Germany during the war, but were now convinced that it would be no service to the country's cause to associate with a foreign country. They would give an undertaking not to have any connections with a foreign Government and to adopt unconstitutional methods. Would Government let them return on that undertaking and allow them to start life in their own country.

The Home Member replied that already some had returned and were not prosecuted.

Mr. Jinnah continuing was pleased that Mr. Goswami should have inserted the last clause in the amendment that they did not want any crime or offence to go unpunished whether it was political or otherwise. "Has any one suggested that the revolutionary movement should not be suppressed or those charged with offences against the state should not be tried? But try them and do not let them rot in jail. We ask for their trial. The sooner you do it the more readily you will get support and cooperation."

Mr. Amarnath Dutt charged Government with misdemeanour and averred that brute force and machine guns would not quell a political movement.

Sir D'arcy Lindsay agreed with Mr. Jinnah that if it was possible to bring these prisoners to trial Government should do so.

Sir Alexander Muddiman complimented Mr. Jinnah on his moderately worded yet forceful speech. He maintained that if Government had not taken those measures under the Bengal Ordinance, they would not have been able to restore the element of confidence in the public which was essential in all law-abiding countries. He hoped that the atmosphere created by these measures would continue to improve. None would be more willing than the speaker to see the situation improve so that Government might take action that would meet with the full approval of the Assembly. It would be their object with the Government of Bengal to remove or mitigate all restrictions.

The resolution of Mr. Shafee was first put to vote and lost by forty-six votes to forty a number of Independent members not voting.

The amendment of Mr. Goswamy was carried amidst loud non-official applause by fifty-three votes against forty-five, the Independents and Swarajists mainly forming the supporters.

The Assembly then adjourned till to-morrow when the Trade Union Bill will be further discussed and probably passed.—A. P.

POSTPONEMENT FAIRLY CERTAIN

(Continued from page 7.)

all points which they desired to submit or enquire into will be submitted before the second reading of the Bill.—Reuter.

"VERY LIFE IS AT STAKE."

PLIGHT OF S. AFRICAN INDIANS

BANGALORE, Jany. 26.

Messrs. Godfrey and Pather of the South African Indian Deputation arrived here this morning. Interviewed by the Associated Press representative Mr. Godfrey said: "So far our South Indian tour has been an unqualified success. We have been patiently listened to. We have stated nothing but the bare facts. We have been specially careful not to overcolour anything. We are assured of every assistance in the struggle which the people are unreservedly accepting as their own. We still press for a Round Table Conference believing our cause is just and will stand investigation. Our agitation is already spreading to England, and if necessary, we shall go there for we still cherish the hope that the British Government will realise its pain and simple duty to a handful of South African Indians whose very life is at stake. We shall be compelled to exert our last ounce of strength in resisting the proposed legislation and who can blame us?"—A. P.

AHMEDABAD LIBERALS' PROTEST

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 27.

A public meeting held under the auspices of the Liberal League passed a resolution in regard to the Areas Reservatoin and Immigration and Registration Bill on the lines of the draft amendment of Pandit Motilal Nehru to be moved in the Assembly. —A. P.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES

"DEPRESSED" CLASSES' DEMAND

DEPUTATION TO GOVERNOR

A deputation from different communities included among the Depressed Classes waited upon the Governor of Bombay, at noon yesterday at the Secretariat in order to present a memorial recounting their grievances in the matter of their representation in the Legislative Council, Municipalities and Local Boards in the Presidency.

The deputation was headed by Mr. Vithal Babajee Palwankar, the well-known Hindu cricketer and included Subhedar, Gopal Vithal Deorukhkar, Jamedar Vithal Ganpat Bangare and fourteen others.

In the course of the memorial, after a reference to the isolation in which the Depressed Classes in particular have been obliged to live, it was stated as follows:—

"While Your Excellency's memorialists are thankful to the Government for recognizing the necessity for the representation of the Depressed Classes, they are bound to express their regret at the extent of the representation allowed to them. The rule adopted by the Government of one representative in one polity seems to Your Excellency's memorialists to be founded on no particular principle. No weight seems to have been attached either to their numbers or to the magnitude of their interests. The extent of representation allotted seems to have been based upon the view that it is a mere matter of form. Your Excellency's Memorialists crave leave to protest against this view and submit that in a country where there are so few to fight for their cause, a single seat to the Depressed Classes in the different politics carrying on governmental functions in the country is not an adequate safeguard against social injustice and indifference. Nor can it be said to provide sufficient voting strength to bring within their reach the redress of their grievances when a fight for the same has to be carried on in the teeth of old and inveterate caste prejudices. Your Excellency's memorialists therefore pray that this error be rectified and adequate representation be granted to the Depressed Classes in all political bodies as early as possible."

The memorial further pleaded for representation of the community by election rather than nomination as at present and went on to observe. "Your Excellency's memorialists take this occasion to urge upon the Government that the system of Reserved Seats in the general electorate be applied in the matter of the representation of the Depressed Classes. Pending the introduction of this system of Reserved Seats, Your Excellency's memorialists pray that immediate steps be taken to increase the number of seats open to the Depressed Classes in the existing system of nomination of the Depressed Classes to the different bodies and that nomination be made on the basis of selection by consulting the various organizations of the Depressed Classes now working for their uplift, about the suitability of the candidates seeking nominations."

We remain,

Your Excellency's Most Obedient Servants,

Vithal Babajee Palwankar and others.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The Governor in the course of his reply to the deputation, said:—

"You have referred, first of all, to the social conditions which have prevented your communities from coming to the front. These social conditions, you must admit, are due to no fault on the part of Government, and I think you will all realise that it is the policy of Government has always been to improve the status of the Depressed Classes, and to afford equal opportunities to all to represent their views.

"With regard to your representation on the municipalities, the Legislative Council has recently passed a Bill, which I hope will shortly become law, including a provision giving the Depressed Classes in each Municipal borough separate representation in the manner which you desire should be done. There will be a single ward for those who are classed as Depressed Classes, and persons of other communities will not have a vote in that ward.

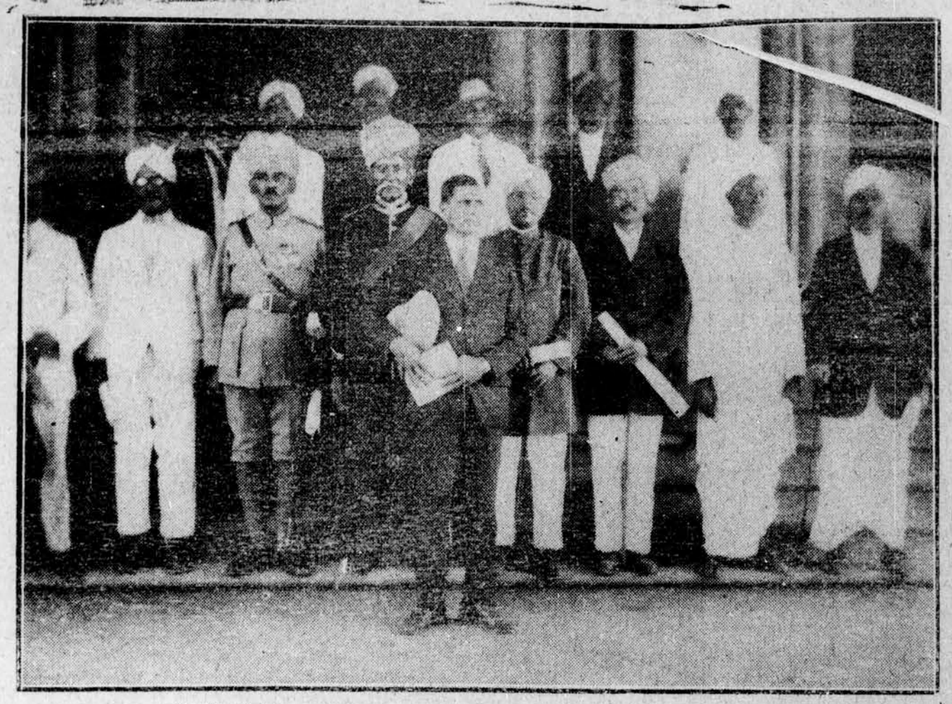
"In the case of the Local Boards, any person paying an assessment of not less than Rs. of Land Revenue is entitled to vote, and for election to the Taluka Local Boards the assessment is fixed at Rs. 8. The Act also provides that if, in the opinion of Government, the population of the Depressed Classes is sufficient to require representation on a Board, and no member of such class has been elected, Government will nominate a member of the Depressed Classes to the Local Board. You will thus see that in the last few years the franchise has been very considerably broadened, so as to give a vote to the poorer sections of the population. In the case of the Bombay Municipality, we have taken into consideration the claims of your communities, and have nominated Mr. Nekaljay as their representative on the Board. In the case of Local and Municipal Boards, the Commissioners give full consideration to the claims of the Depressed Classes, and usually nominate members of these classes to the Boards.

"I must also ask you to remember that, while the number of nominations available for the Council or on the Municipalities is small, the minorities which demand representation are numerous, and Government have to do what they can to keep the balance, even, as well as to provide for minorities.

OBJECTION TO NOMINATION

"I notice that your object to the whole system of nomination, and that you would prefer separate electorates for the Depressed Classes, but I would ask you to remember that, if your proposals were accepted, we should have to agree to separate electorates for many other minorities and that the result would lead to the greatest confusion both in the Council and on the local bodies. You also observe that, when nominations are being made, the various organisations of the Depressed Classes should be consulted. I am afraid you hardly realise the amount of care that is taken, both by Government and by the Commissioners, in making such nominations, and we will be only too glad to have the advice of your organisations; but our difficulty has hitherto been that your various communities are not, so far as we know, very fully organised, and it has been difficult to ascertain who should be consulted."

"DEPRESSED" CLASSES DEPUTATION



Bombay Chronicl Photo.

Members of the "Depressed" Classes Deputation who waited on the Governor of Bombay yesterday at the Secretariat, Mr. P. Vithal, leader of the deputation, is seen in the centre.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE EXTENSION.

Bombay Chronicl Photo.

Sir Leslie Wilson arriving at the St. Xavier's College on Tuesday to open the new extension of the College building.

DEPRESSED CLASSES' MEETING

A meeting of the Depressed Classes was held on Sunday last in the open space near the Improvement Trust Chawl at Suparibag Road, Parel, under the presidentship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

The following resolution was passed:—This meeting requests the Government that Mr. [illegible] Baju be nominated as the representative of the Depressed Classes to the Bombay Municipality and also to the Bombay Legislative Council.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

CASE AGAINST EDITOR OF "GUJARATI."

A complaint of defamation has cropped up as a result of the recent Municipal election campaign, in which a Nationalist sitting member has charged the Editor of a weekly of Bombay.

Mr. J. B. Patel presented information before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on behalf of Mr. Vaikunthrai A. Desai charging Mr. Manilal Jeharam Desai, Editor of the "Gujrati," a weekly in Gujrati published in Bombay, with defamation.

Mr. Desai in his complaint stated as follows:—

I am an Insurance Agent and reside at Jariwalla Mansions, Hughes Road.

I know the accused. He is the Editor and Proprietor of the weekly paper "Gujrati."

I am a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and am standing for re-election from the Byculla Ward at the ensuing Municipal elections. In its issue of January 17, 1926, the "Gujarati" was published an editorial article purporting to criticise the work and worth of the sitting members and the new candidates. The said article though ostensibly designed to educate the voters on the merits of the candidates, is in fact a malicious attempt at mudslinging and is false and defamatory of the persons criticised therein. The said article concludes as follows:—"This criticism of ours is a long one, but it will enable the voters to form their judgment as to the persons for whom they ought to vote."

"Writing about me the accused wrote as follows:—"Mr. Vaikunthrai Desai is making up the accounts of the Jinnah Memorial Hall" thereby intending to convey that I had pocketted the funds of the Jinnah Memorial Hall. It is an attempt to dissuade the voters from voting for me on the ground that I was a dishonourable man, that I pocketted public funds and did not account for them; and that I was not one worthy of being elected as a corporator for the City of Bombay. Published as this was, just at the time when I was soliciting votes for me, it has created a very bad impression on the minds of the voters.

I was one of the joint-secretaries and treasurers of the Jinnah Memorial Hall Fund, some of my colleagues being Messrs. B. D. Lam, Dr. E. S. Erulkar, and the late Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakarsey. The accounts were duly audited by an auditor and were published in December 1919 in most of the newspapers in Bombay. I produce the original statement showing accounts for tickets and donations on the 30th November 1919.

On the 19th instant I instructed my Solicitors and caused a notice to be served on the accused, calling upon him to make amends. I produce a copy of the said notice. The accused instead of making amends, or giving any explanation aggravated the offence by publishing the following in his next issue dated the 24th January 1926. "Mr. Vaikunthrai Ambalal Desai, who wears a white cap, and therefore being naturally an adherent of the five-fold boycott does not believe in the British law-courts and the laws framed by the Satanic British Government, has inspite of everything consulted his Solicitors and brother candidates who are pleaders. He has served us with a notice, to drag us to the law-courts and has demanded the name of the writer. Instead of serving us with the said notice, he would have served the public well by sending us the account of the "fund if it was ready" and had also called a meeting to decide as to how best the fund could be disposed of, unless his desire was to act with similar carelessness in regard to the public funds in the Corporation."

I say that the accused has falsely and maliciously published the said allegations against me with the intent and knowing full well that they are likely to harm my reputation and has, therefore, committed an offence punishable under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code.

I, therefore, charge the accused as above and pray for process. I also pray for an immediate summons calling upon the accused to produce the original of the said article dated the 17th and 24th January.

The Magistrate issued a notice against the accused.

MAHATMA'S PORTRAIT IN MADRAS CORPORATION HALL

MADRAS, Jan 27.

At a meeting of the Madras Corporation a resolution that a life-size portrait of Mr. Gandhi be prepared at the expense of the Corporation and that the same be hung in the Corporation Hall was passed with one dissentient vote. An amendment that the cost of the portrait be met by subscriptions made by Councillors was defeated.—A. P.

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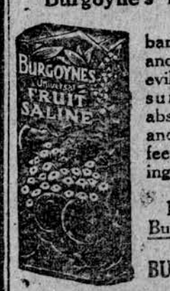

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ST. XAVIERS' COLLEGE.

GOVERNOR OPENS NEW WING

Sir Leslie Wilson performed the opening ceremony of the New Science Wing of the St. Xavier's College on Tuesday evening. There was a large and distinguished gathering of past and present students prominent amongst whom may be mentioned Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Justice Kajiji, Messrs. K. T. Shah, Frank Oliveira and J. Mackenzie, Principal of the Wilson College.

In welcoming Sir Leslie Wilson, Principal Duhr said that they were happy and proud to have in their midst the highest representative of authority in the Presidency, one who took such a real, personal and effective interest in education.

Principal Duhr then took a rapid survey of the growth of the St. Xaviers since its start in 1869 and showed how extensions in quick succession had become necessary to house the ever increasing staff and resident students. They were thankful that Government had promised to bear half the cost, viz., Rs. 1,09,000.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Sir Leslie Wilson in declaring the New Wing open said that it was within a few weeks of his arrival in Bombay that he had the opportunity of visiting St. Xavier's. He realised, then, that he was visiting a very progressive institution, conducted on very sound lines, and one which was of great benefit to the higher education of this city. Everything that he had heard of St. Xavier's since that time had confirmed him in the opinion he had then formed, and it was therefore with added pleasure that he received their invitation to come there that evening to open the new wing of the College, and to congratulate them on that most important addition.

Alluding to the remarkable growth of the Bombay University and its constituent colleges and St. Xavier's College since it first saw the light of day in 1869, in Carnac Road, Sir Leslie asked was there anyone there, or anyone interested in educational questions in Bombay, who was brave enough—or, he would say, rash enough—to claim sufficient prophetic vision to see ahead another 60 years. He thought not. They must in that generation take every step they could to ensure that the foundation-stones they laid then were surely laid. It was for that reason that he set up the University Reforms Committee. Government had not yet received therecommendations of the various authorities to which the Report had been very necessarily submitted; but, when those reports were received, he could assure them that they should lose no time in endeavouring to give effect to these recommendations. He recognised that the cost of science teaching must necessarily be heavier than that of any other branch of higher education, and the Government had endeavoured to do what it could, with the limited funds at its disposal, to assist the Colleges in that matter. In order to help to build the new Science Wing the Government had sanctioned a building grant equal to half the cost, not exceeding Rs. 1,09,000, but, at the same time, the Governor warned the authorities of the College that there might be some considerable delay before the necessary funds could be made available.

It was not necessary for him to say very much to a Bombay audience about the excellent work which the College had been doing for over half a century, for the devoted work of its Principals and Professors was already well-known to the public of Bombay City and Presidency.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

"UNAUTHORISED SUPPLY OF REPORT"

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Special Advisory Committees of the Development Department have for some time been constituted as a Committee of investigation to enquire into the activities of the Development Department and to report to Government as to how far, and in what directions, such activities should be continued or eliminated.

An ad interim report was submitted by the Committee last February and was laid before the Legislative Council during the Budget Session. The Committee then recommended that, pending submission of their final report, the work on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme should continue.

The Committee then proceeded to investigate in detail the various schemes of the Development Department and, in particular, appointed a sub-committee to report to them on the financial prospects of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. On receipt of the sub-committee's report, it was carefully considered by the Advisory Committee who have framed a Majority and a Minority report. These reports are still in the Press and neither the Advisory Committee's report nor the sub-committee's report have yet been submitted to Government.

In the ordinary course the report as regards the Bombay Reclamation Scheme would have been made public by Government who understood they would be available before the next Budget Session of the Legislative Council.

Meantime although Government have not received any report from the main Committee the conclusions of the Sub-Committee have been published in a Bombay daily newspaper. This has placed the rest of the Press at a disadvantage and Government therefore desire to make it known that the advantage gained by the newspaper in question was due to the unauthorised supply of a copy of the Sub-Committee's report for which Government are in no way responsible.

Mr. R. M. Deshmukh's resignation of his membership of the Swarajya Party has been accepted. He is standing for the bye-election to the Legislative Assembly occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Aney. —A. P.

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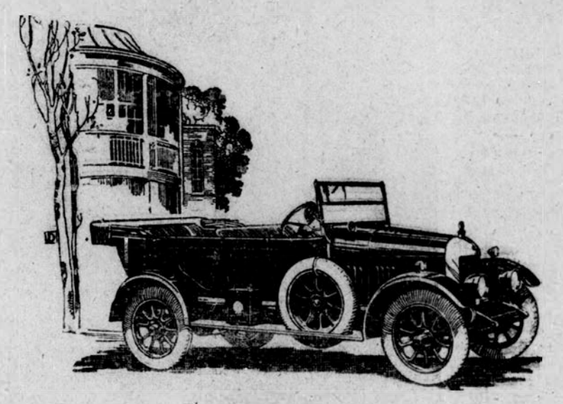

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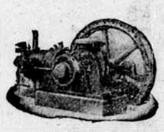

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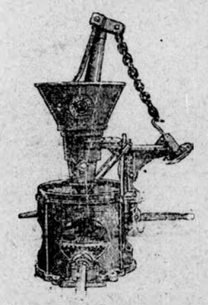

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INDIAN ECONOMICS AND JOURNALISM.

PROF SARKAR'S LECTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Speaking on Journalism and Economics Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar said he did not find anything of substantial importance contributed by Indian economists to journalism. There were, of course, days when Romesh Chandra Dutt by his illuminating contributions paved the way for Indian economics. There was the Ranade school in Bombay. Only in recent years certain Indian authors had put up their appearances in the same field. He did not know whether there was any Indian economist conducting a weekly or any Indian conducting a paper of engineering or of applied chemistry or any Indian economist being associated with the great dailies of India. From the account of work that was being done by Indian economists as a class, he could say that they have failed to do their duty by Journalism. The Indian journals, on the other hand, continued Prof. Sarkar, had done very small service to economics. It was a damaging statement no doubt and he was ready for a refutation of the charge and as Indian journalism had not represented economies it was not representative enough and consequently not democratic enough.

Prof. Sarkar here cited several instances showing how fully the Indian journalists could do their bit for economics, portraying in graphic details the rapid changes passing over the towns and villages and the life and manners of the people. As a concrete example Prof. Sarkar said that they had for some time past been preaching "Khaddar" and "Charka" and even its moral value, but he did not know the full details of how much Khaddar was being produced and sold and as a result how many hundreds of families had derived economic benefits thereby. He could have expected these details in the dailies, weeklies and monthlies in regard to the changes in the standard of living brought about as a result of the production of Khaddar by the cultivators of Bengal.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE

Referring to the Royal Commission on Agriculture Prof. Sarkar said supposing that the proposed investigation was in the nature of a business transaction from which Britain wanted to derive a profit, the question for us in India was to enquire whether the profit went exclusively to Britain without corresponding benefit to this country. If anything as has been recognised India also is to be benefitted by the labours of the Commission. The very prospect of England gaining something out of the transaction was not a sufficient excuse for denouncing it altogether. Prof. Sarkar hoped that like practical businessmen the people of India must welcome anything and everything which brought some substantial benefit to the country; no matter, if others also profited by it at the same time.

In conclusion Prof. Sarkar said now a reconstruction of the brain stuff is wanted. The brain stuff of young India is primarily composed of the metaphysical platitudes which have been dinned into their ears for decades. We are to come down to earthly earth, to the realities of life—and must have the courage to call a spade a spade and not to dream of impossible things, not to believe within closed doors, that India happens to be the "guru" of mankind. We must face the realities of life. What is wanted of young India—I emphasise—is the reconstruction of the brain stuff.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR IN TROUBLE.

SEQUEL TO SEARCH IN A WRONG HOUSE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 25.

The systematic raids which the police have been making against the owners of bucket shops in Poona Cantonment has in one instance resulted in rather a queer sequel. It appears that on Wednesday last a posse of police constables under Sub-Inspector Mali raided a bicycle shop in Sachapir Street belonging to a Mahomedan. The party were met at the door by the owner who objected to their entering an inner room where his wife was lying in a delicate state of health. It is alleged that the police suspecting this as a ruse to prevent them from carrying out their design forced their way into the room. This appears to have so frightened the Mahomedan's wife that a little later she gave birth prematurely to a child. Finding nothing in the shop to warrant the arrest of the proprietor, the police retired. The Mahomedan, it is reported, sent for a European lady doctor from a hospital in the city who attended to the woman and she is reported to be progressing though still very ill. As a consequence on Saturday afternoon in the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate a case was lodged against Sub-Inspector Mali charging him with trespass and doing an act which endangers human life. It is stated on behalf of the police that the Sub-Inspector finding, that there was a Mahomedan woman in the inner room sent in women "panchas" to carry out the search which he was authorised to make in that particular house under the warrant in his possession. The case will come up shortly before the Magistrate.

VICEROY'S THANKS FOR GAEKWAR'S HOSPITALITY

BARODA, Jan. 27.

In connection with Lord and Lady Reading's visit to Baroda, last week, the Viceroy sent the following message to the Maharaja Saheb on the 24th instant:—

"On leaving your Highness's State, let me again express my appreciation of the warm welcome extended to her Excellency and myself during our visit to Baroda. I was greatly impressed by all that I learnt and saw of the many activities of the progressive administration of your Highness towards the social and educational advancement of your subjects. Her Excellency and I, carry the most pleasant memories of our visit and of the kindness and hospitality of your Highness and her Highness the Maharani.—Viceroy."

His Highness the Gaekwar has sent the following reply to his Excellency:—"I thank your Excellency for your kind telegram. I am glad that you and Lady Reading enjoyed your visit.—Maharaja Gaekwar."—A. P.

KHADI EXHIBITION AT CALCUTTA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jany. 26.

The Khadi Exhibition in the Pratisthan Hall, Calcutta, was opened by Pandit Shyam Sundar Chakravarty on the 23rd instant. The general remark from the visitors was that there was no necessity of buying mill-made piece-goods when such excellent articles are available at such low prices. The President paid high tributes to the organisers of the Pratisthan specially to Sjt. Satis Chandra Das Gupta and Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose for their absolute selflessness and their earnest and methodical work.

PRIZE OF DELHI SCHEME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Jan. 21.

Mr. K. H. Vakil, Hon. Secretary, Prize of Delhi Committee, interviewed prominent individuals interested in the progress and development of India in Benares including Messrs. Shiva Prasad Gupta, Shri Prakash, Sitaram Shah, Rai Kishandas Saheb, Prof. Seshadri, Prof. S. V. Pantambeker, Prof. Alteker and others. They evinced great interest in the scheme and expressed their full sympathy. Rai Kishandas Saheb, Hon. Secretary of the Bharat Kala Parishad, Benares, has promised to work on the Committee.

SIR M. HAILEY AT RAWALPINDI

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 26.

The Governor of Punjab arrived here yesterday by aeroplane from Lahore. He witnessed a sjamboree of Rawalpindi boy scouts, and in the evening performed the opening ceremony of the new water works.—A. P.

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February "SPORTSMAN", March "OGDENS", April "ENGLISH", May "MANUFACTURE", June "MATURED", July "MELLOW". For example, for the February Competition the initial letters of the words forming the sentence should, when taken in sequence, make "SPORTSMAN". Similarly the word for the March Competition would be OGDENS and so on. Here is an example as a guide for the February competition:—

S mart
P eople
O ften
R elate
T all
S tories
M ostly
A bsolute
N onsense

RULES AND CONDITIONS WHICH COMPETITORS MUST STRICTLY OBSERVE.

1. Competitors may send in as many entries as they wish, but each entry must consist of one sentence only, and must either be made on the printed entry form relating to this competition contained in this advertisement or on a plain piece of note paper. TWO GENUINE PAPER DISCS EMBOSSED WITH THE WORDS "SPORTSMAN VIRGINIA CIGARETTES" AS PACKED IN TINS OF "SPORTSMAN" CIGARETTES MUST BE SENT WITH EACH ENTRY FORM.

2. Entries for each month's competition should be posted to the Managers of the "Sportsman" Competition, Post Box No. 89 Calcutta, and will be accepted by any postal delivery up to the last postal delivery on the last day of that month, and under no circumstances will any entry for a particular month's competition be accepted by any later delivery (no matter what may have been the reason or cause for the delay in delivery).

3. Prizes as mentioned above will be awarded, in order of merit, to those competitors, who, in the opinion of the Managers of the Competition have submitted the best entries, and entries will be judged in accordance with their originality, cleverness and wit. A COMPETITOR WHO SUBMITS MORE THAN ONE ENTRY MAY WIN MORE THAN ONE PRIZE, as prizes will be awarded strictly on the merit of each entry.

4. Under no circumstances whatever will either the Managers or the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd., acknowledge receipt of any entries, nor will they accept any responsibility for any entries not received, whatever may have been the reason for such non-receipt, and under no circumstances will the Managers or the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd. enter into any correspondence with competitors or with intending competitors on this or any other subject whatever in connection with the competition, the rules and conditions of which are clearly laid down herein.

5. The judging of all entries will take place each month as soon as possible after the last day of each month, and the sentence which wins the first prize, together with the names and addresses of all prize winners will be published in the principal newspapers.

6. The decision of the Managers of the Competition is final as to all matters connected with the competition including the interpretation of these rules.

7. Competitors by the fact of their entering for the competition will be considered as accepting these rules and conditions.

8. This competition is not open to employees of the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd. or any of its allied companies.

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